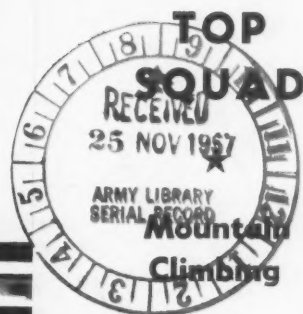


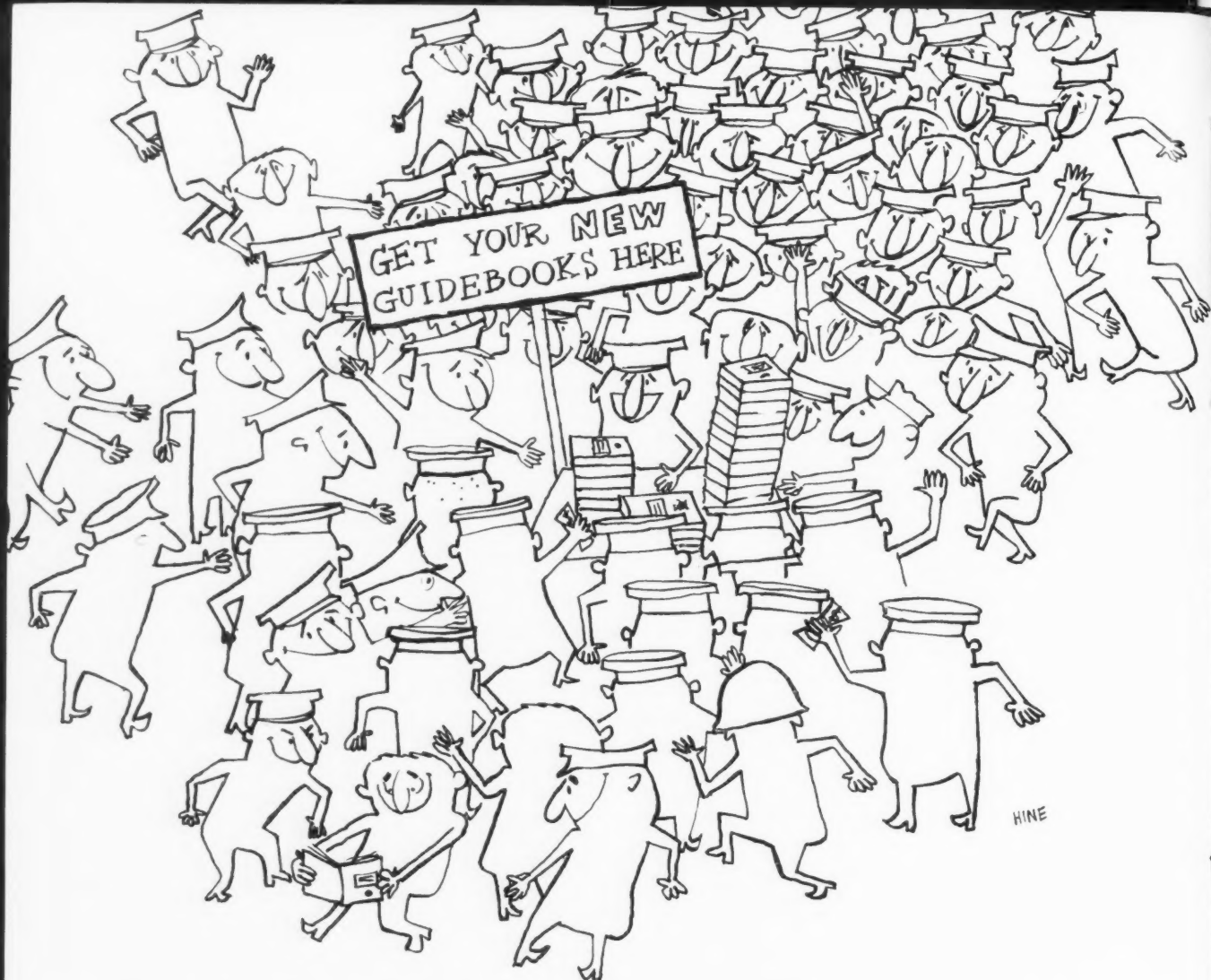
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DEC. 1957

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

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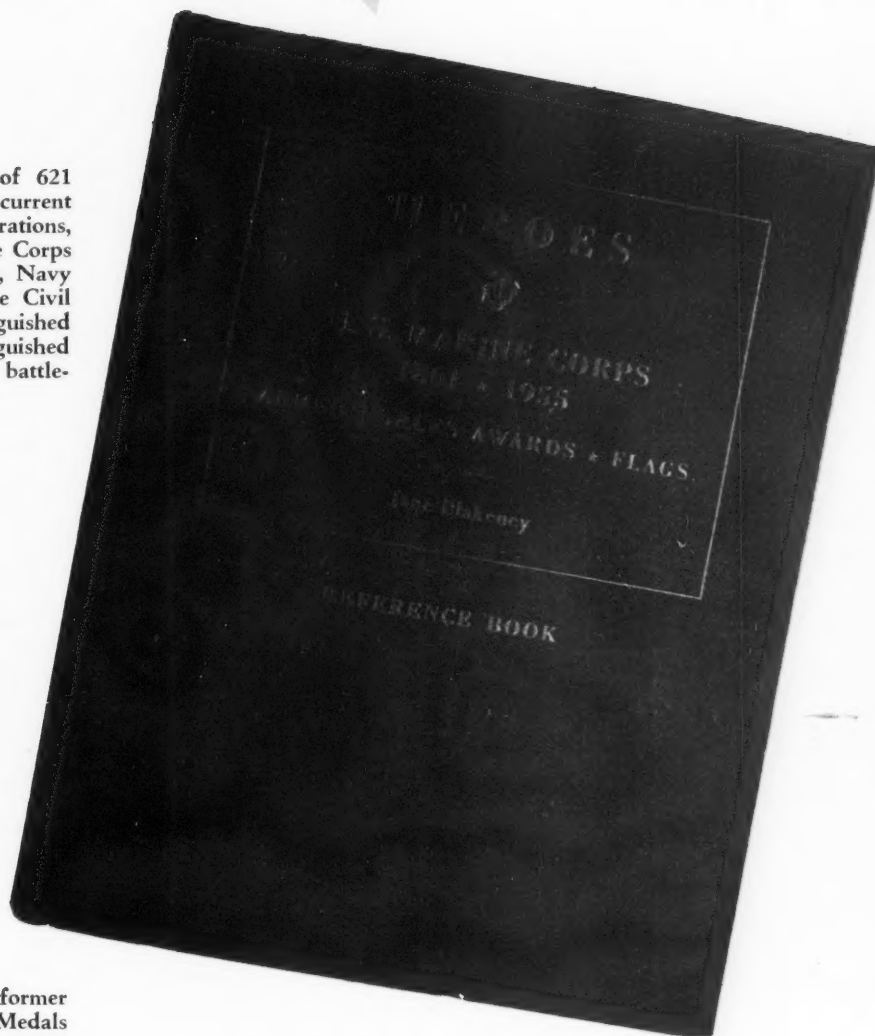
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DECEMBER, 1957

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THIS MONTH'S COVER

The Christmas cover this year was painted by Corporal Kenneth R. Hine. "It's my idea," he explained, "of an ideal holiday. No one was assigned to guard duty—not even the Women Marines, and everyone had that cheery, Yuletide feeling." Hine also threw in a snowfall, he pointed out, to help make the occasion perfect.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send your new address at least **FIVE WEEKS** before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect. Address **LEATHERNECK Magazine**
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Edited by MSgt. Frank J. Kulluson

BASILONE STORY

The story of John Basilone is due for screen treatment in the near future. Gunnery Sergeant Basilone won the Medal of Honor on Guadalcanal and was later killed in action on Iwo Jima.

Gallu Productions, Inc., has purchased motion picture rights to the story. Marines and former Marines who knew Basilone, served with him, or remember stories about him, are urged to send all information to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code AG), Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington 25, D.C. Names, places and approximate dates are important, but not necessary.—Ed.



being considered by the Headquarters Noncommissioned Officer Promotion Board currently in session.

'If SSgt. McCormick is not retained in MOS 0111 he will have to qualify in a new MOS prior to being again considered for promotion.

"If SSgt. McCormick desires to request the Criminal Investigation Course, such action should be indicated in Item 10 of the Noncommissioned Officer Fitness Report and he will be automatically considered for such course upon reassignment."—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

INVESTIGATORS' MOS

Dear Sir:

In the August, 1957, issue of *Leatherneck Magazine*, Sgt. Sheehan requested some information on the 0111 MOS. In reply to his letter, you printed, "At the present time there is an excess of personnel in the Marine Corps holding MOS 0111 as primary. Action is being taken by HQMC to reclassify all personnel holding MOS 0111. Only those personnel who are graduates of a recognized investigators' school will retain this MOS."

I have two questions regarding the 0111 field. Will I be eligible for promotion in this MOS since I am not a graduate of a recognized investigators' school, or will I have to retrain prior to becoming eligible for promotion?

Is there any way that a person can be assigned to the investigation school at Fort Gordon, Ga. from recruiting duty? By this I mean, can a person make application for the school while in the recruiting service and possibly receive an assignment to the school after completing a tour of duty with the recruiting service?

SSgt. Ralph C. McCormick
Recruiting Sub-Station
Gulfport, Miss.

● Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC gave us this information regarding your query:

"Records of this Headquarters indicate Staff Sergeant Ralph C. McCormick passed TT 0111 E5 and his case is

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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 3]

RETIREMENT PAY

Dear Sir:

Recently a discussion was held regarding retirement of Marine Corps personnel who had served in the Army or the Air Force prior to serving in the Marine Corps. Could you please tell me by what authority Army or Air Force active duty time started counting for retirement purposes in the Marine Corps and when such provisions became effective?

Capt. J. R. Collins
Armed Forces Examining Station
1101 N. Broadway
Oklahoma City, Okla. ,

● Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, gave us this answer:

"The authority for computing active service for retirement purposes for enlisted men is contained in Paragraph 10400, Marine Corps Manual and Title 10, U. S. Code Section 6326.

"Prior active service in the Army was authorized for use in computing

service for retirement eligibility by an Act of Congress approved 3 March 1899. Air Force service has been used since the establishment of the Air Force in 1947."—Ed.



AUTO INSURANCE

Dear Sir:

I've always been taught in the Corps that if you have a problem that you can't solve, spread the word and somebody who's been in the same fix will pass you the solution. Okay, I'm asking for help!

I'm 31 and single and never had a car accident in my life. But when I was transferred from Camp Lejeune to recruiting duty and my car insurance expired, the North Carolina company refused to renew the policy on the grounds I was no longer a N.C. resident.

My troubles began when Government Employees, Nationwide Ins. Co., State Farm, Mutual, etc. all sang the same song—"Sorry, you're over 25 but not married—bad risk." I finally got a policy with a small company but they insisted on inserting a "Cancellation with no prior notice clause" in the policy.

I refuse to get married just to get insurance and I won't sell my car for a horse. If any Marine, officer or enlisted, has ever been in the same boat and found a way to get one of the national outfits to write a fair policy, I'd really appreciate it if they would send me the word on how they did it.

TSgt. Ernest A. Ham
P.O. Box 637

Columbia, Mo.

● This is a problem with many car owners in the Corps today. Try contacting the AAA Club of Missouri, 3917 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. They may be able to assist you in obtaining auto insurance.—Ed.

PROMOTION BOARDS

Dear Sir:

Recently you supplied me with a very satisfactory answer to one of my

TURN PAGE

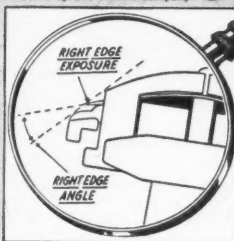
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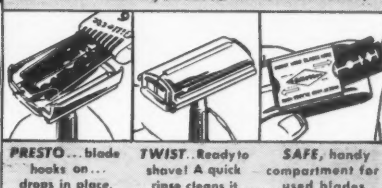


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WESTERN AIR LINES

SOUND OFF (cont.)

problems and I wish to thank you very much for your assistance.

Another question now exists in my mind as to the legality of enlisted personnel serving as members of Noncommissioned Officer Promotion Boards.

Several of the officers that I work with maintain that it is legal for enlisted personnel, mainly sergeants major and first sergeants, to serve on Noncommissioned Officer Promotion Boards, as long as there is a majority of officers serving thereon. However, I believe this interpretation is in error and feel that such an assignment of enlisted personnel is a violation of the provisions of the Marine Corps Manual.

SSgt. Eddie Warren
Marine Corps Supply
Forwarding Annex

Portsmouth, Va.

● Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, says:

"At the present the Marine Corps Manual does not provide noncommissioned officer membership on promotion boards.

"One of the recommendations of the second staff noncommissioned officer symposium was that enlisted promotion boards at Headquarters, Marine Corps and subordinate commands include enlisted personnel. This recommendation is currently under study at this Headquarters. Action on this study will be announced when a decision has been reached by the Commandant of the Marine Corps."—Ed.



PUGIL STICK

Dear Sir:

I am writing to congratulate you on your excellent article entitled "The Pugil Stick" in the current *Leatherneck Magazine*. I am very pleased to see the Marines are doing such an excellent job with the Seidler System of Bayonet Training. Your article makes a very good case for the new system and the new style of training.

I would like to point out that the system, as illustrated in your article, has dropped one of the five basic techniques—namely the Horizontal Butt

Stroke and it included three techniques, the Smash, the Parry Right and Left which are not part of this system. It was of interest to me to note that none of these three added techniques are evident in any of the illustrations, and I would be willing to bet my last dollar that no man, under any circumstance, would ever use the Smash as a competitive technique.

I would be very interested in seeing the U. S. Marine Corps develop a Bayonet Fighting Team which could challenge other armed forces to combats, using Pugal Sticks. Congratulations again on a fine article.

Armond Seidler, Chairman
Dept. of Physical Education for Men
The University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, N.M.

● The G-3 Division, Training Section, HQMC, said there are no plans at present to organize a competitive bayonet team.—Ed.

ENLISTMENT EXTENSIONS

Dear Sir:

A question has arisen in this office pertaining to extension of enlistment in the Marine Corps. Once a Marine enters into an agreement of extension of enlistment is there any way of canceling the agreement?

I interpret MCO 1133.4A and Paragraph 5553.1 MCM to read that an extension can be canceled prior to its effective date. Others disagree with me, insisting that an extension can be canceled in the last year in order to reenlist. Still others say that an extension can be canceled at any time, provided you reenlist for the same amount of time or more than the extension was previously for.

I would like to know if there are any provisions or have there ever been any provisions to cancel an agreement of extension of enlistment once the extension has become effective?

Sgt. John E. Journey
Recruiting Station

Nashville, Tenn.

● Records Service Section, Records Branch, HQMC, had this to say:

"An extension of enlistment may not be canceled once it has become effective. This has always been true. The only exception would be in the case of an illegal extension, such as one that was executed after the enlistment has expired.

The individual with less than a year to serve on an extension of enlistment may be discharged early for the purpose of reenlisting under the same directives that apply to persons serving on an original enlistment contract. However, this would not constitute cancellation of the extension."—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 11)



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MAIL CALL

Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

Sgt. Billie C. Mohler, M. P. Co., Hq. Bn., 3dMarDiv, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from any of the following Marines who served with him at Port Lyautey, Morocco: Sgts. H. L. VINES, J. P. SALYER, and Cpls. D. W. SWAIN and H. C. FETHER.

Raymond W. Million, of 5428 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Calif., to hear from Cpl. Darrel HOLLINGSHEAD, last known to be in the 1st Prov. DMZ Police Co. in Korea during January, 1955.

Sgt. C. C. Latshaw, MRI 13, MCSC, Barstow, Calif., to hear from Robert O'MAHONEY, who served with him overseas from April, 1955, to June, 1956.

Pfc Charles M. White, Clarksville Base, Company "A", Marine Barracks, Clarksville, Tenn., to hear from Pfc Orin W. MC LEOD, whose last known address was H&S Co., 1st Bn., Second Marines, Second Marine Division, FMF, Camp Lejeune, N.C., and Pfc Robert J. RIORDAN, whose last known address was NAS, Jacksonville, Fla.

Former Marine A. P. "Lanky" Cilcus, 351 Hampshire St., Lawrence, Mass., to hear from anyone who served with H&S Co., First Marines, First Marine Division in Korea between February, 1952, and January 1953.

Former Marine Earland J. Lakin, 3114 W. Marshall Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.,

to hear from former members of Co. B-92, Parris Island, S.C. (Jan., 1929), or anyone who served with him at the MCI from 1930 to 1934.

Sgt. Louis D. Shove, Armed Forces Examining Station 1200 Jackson St., Dallas, Texas, to hear from Sgt. Jaime VALDEZ, whose last known address was 1stMAW, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

MSgt. Jim Slepín, VMF 531, MCAS, Cherry Point, N. C., to hear from former Pfc Fred WANKE, whose last known address was Milwaukee, Wis.

Pfc Eddie C. Benton, L-2-2-2, ITR, MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif., to hear from Cpl. Jack L. RICHARDSON, or from anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Marine William A. Cundiff, Rt. 2, Box 378, Belfair, Wash., to hear from John R. GRANDFIELD, whose last known address was Florida, or from anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Mrs. Robert Winters, R. D. #3, Cameron, W. Va., to hear from anyone serving with her son, Pvt. Kenneth W. WINTERS, 1663455, Plt. 121, D Co., 3d R. T. Bn., MCRD Parris Island, S.C.

Miss Patricia E. Boyle, P. O. Box 173, Opa-Locka, Fla., to hear from Pfc Robert A. LAVALLES, Paul W. COLE, and Jack HILDEBRAND.

Former Marine Richard B. McAuley, c/o Dulany Foster, 423 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md., to hear from Pfc Don G. SPAULDING, whose last known address was 12th MCRD, 100 Harrison St., San Francisco, Calif.

Former Marine Robert V. Shilts, 21 Troy St., Battle Creek, Mich., to hear from former members of the 2d Bn., 21st Marines, Third Marine Division, who served with him during WWII.

Cpl. Raymond F. Hooper, MT Co., Service Bn., MCS, Quantico, Va., to hear from Sgt. Raymond HEUP, whose last known address was H&S Co., 3d Bn., 5th Marines, 1stMarDiv, or from anyone who served with him from March, 1954, to January, 1956.

Sgt. B. J. Petrussy, MARTD, NAS, Dallas, Texas, to hear from Sgt. Paul G. BANNISTER, who was stationed with him at Dallas, or from anyone knowing his whereabouts.

END

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Behind the Lines...

The tedious agonies of traffic tie-ups and the endless problems of parking have long been serious topics of conversation with suburbanites. Lately, however, a few optimistic souls have been trying to foresee an escape from their dilemma. The one-man helicopter, they say, is the answer.

Well, we thought about it, and arrived at a few personal conclusions on the subject, but just to back ourselves up, we asked Don Curto, a former member of the *Leatherneck* staff, to write an article on the future of the 'copter runabouts. Mr. Curto's interesting facts and somewhat discouraging price figures appear on pages 52 to 56, but our own observations on the rotored armchairs follow at random.

If we assume that a few years have passed and that the cost of the one-man 'copters has approached the price of a small car, we can look at the situation seriously. The most pleasant aspect, in our opinion, is the craft's ability to hover. When we buy one, we'll simply ask, "Does it hover?" If it hovers, we'll buy it. Of course, it will have to take us to the office and bring us home again, but above all, it will have to be a good hoverer.

There will be week ends when we'll just want to sit around, doing nothing. Now, any man in his right mind knows that you can't just sit around doing nothing in your own

living room or back yard. There are always those little things which the wife or the kids have been planning for you while you've been at your desk all week planning to sit around and do nothing over the week end. This is when you'll want to hover. Simply get out of bed, fill a thermos with coffee, climb the ladder to the roof of the obsolete carport, step into the club-chair bubble and go straight up, out of the range of the familiar screaming female voice, and just hover. A word of caution, however: your kid's sling shot may carry farther than your wife's voice. Go up another 25 feet.

If you're a sportsman you'll save a good deal of money too. Our figures show that we've paid enough rent on one particular rowboat to have bought the thing twice. Now we'll just whirl over the lake to our favorite spot, hover and drop our baited hook. There'll be baseball and football games without the usual hassle for tickets or parking places. And for the Marine who draws duty in Saigon, tiger hunts will be a lot safer, provided the rotors don't quit and dump you in the path of a herd of charging elephants.

There'll be disadvantages, though. My wife will want to fly it, and if her car driving is any criterion, she'll never be able to hit the carport roof on landings. Fortunately, we've got a corner lot; I plan to string it with a trapeze net, just in case.

Undoubtedly, there'll be other 'copters in the air, some of them piloted by air-hogs and left-bank-from-the-right-lane artists. And those other eight-balls who'll dart out into the through pattern from behind small, dark clouds. These, however, are minor problems; air currents may be the big nemesis. Get caught in one of those and you'll be wafted away and turned into a sputnik; when that happens, your hovering days are over and you'll be proving Columbus was right 15 times a day.

Excuse me while I go check the basket on the balloon I'm using now. . . .



Paul H. Simon

Paul H. Simon
MANAGING EDITOR

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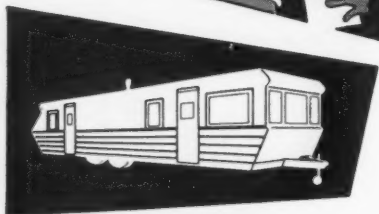
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 - Six
- Mustard gas has the odor of _____.
 - Garlic, onions or horseradish
 - Bitter almonds
 - Coal smoke
- Mustard gas causes _____.
 - dizziness
 - burning of the skin, eyes, throat and lungs
 - weakness
- Mustard gas is classified as a _____.
 - blister gas
 - blood and nerve poison
 - vomiting gas
- Lewisite gas smells like _____.
 - geraniums
 - fish or soap
 - burning matches
- Arsine gas smells like garlic but it is a _____.
 - choking gas
 - incendiary gas
 - blood and nerve poison
- Gas is used in one or several combinations for casualty attacks, harassing attacks and neutralization attacks. In a harassing attack the gas would _____.
 - linger for a long time
 - last for only a short time
 - ruin supplies
- First aid for blister gases consists of _____.
 - rapid removal to fresh air and artificial respiration
 - blotting off excess, using protective ointment and washing with soap and water
 - rest until given medical attention
- Apple blossom odor means that _____ is being used.
 - Tear gas
 - Adamsite
 - Chloropicrin
- The best protection against hydrocyanic gas is to have _____.
 - your gas mask in excellent condition
 - protective clothing and ointment
 - time to get out of the area

See answers on page 81. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding.

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 7]

SIX-MONTH PROGRAM

Dear Sir:

I am writing at the suggestion of my recruiter to ask for further information regarding your article on the new "Six-Months" Program offered by the Marine Corps.

The article appeared on page 67 in the July, 1957, issue of *Leatherneck* and was in question and answer form. The question I am interested in asks if men already enlisted in some other Reserve program in the Corps can transfer to the "Six-Months" Program.

The *Leatherneck's* answer is "yes," but no one here seems to know anything about it. I am presently enlisted in the two-year active duty Reserve program and have five months in now.

Before joining I was going to college and would like to return if it's at all possible to transfer. When I joined, the ages were 17 to 18½ for the "Six-Months" Program and the age limit has been raised to 22 years.

Pvt. Gordon Koop

Third Marine Division, FMF
FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● *Leatherneck regrets that the answer to your question which appeared in the July issue was incorrect. We called on the Division of Reserve, HQMC, for a recheck on this question and they said:*

"Under enlistment eligibility, the first answer in Leatherneck, July, 1957, should be modified to the extent that personnel who have enlisted in the "2 by 6" program are not eligible to transfer to the new 'Six-Months' Program."

—Ed.



MEDALS BADGES BLADES

Dear Sir:

There are five questions that I would greatly appreciate having answered.

1. How does one go about replacing lost personnel decorations and service medals?

2. On the reverse side of the medal pendant for the Letter of Commenda-

TURN PAGE

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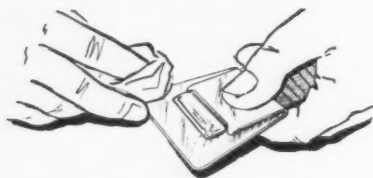
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SOUND OFF (cont.)

tion there is a raised position approximately ($1\frac{1}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$). Is that for the inscribing of the recipient's name? If so, what are the regulations governing the type of letters and size of the letters to be used?

3. Once a Marine has been awarded a requalification bar for his Expert Rifleman Badge is he then authorized to always wear the badge and bar regardless of what he may requalify in the future? This has always been my belief, however, I have run into a great deal of controversy on this subject with many Marines of all grades.

4. How does one determine the correct length of the sword blade for the individual?

5. Has the Commandant ever approved or disapproved the return of the Sam Browne belt for officers and the fair leather belt for enlisted personnel?

SSgt. William H. Janzen
"A" Co., 2d Recruit Trng. Bn.
San Diego, Calif.

• Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, gave us these answers to your first three questions:

"Duplicates of decorations and medals are issued gratuitously to members and former members of the Marine Corps when the original awards

were lost through no fault of the person to whom issued. If you will write to the Commandant (Code DL), via official channels, specifying the awards you desire duplicates of, and stating the conditions under which the originals were lost, consideration can be given your request.

"Your commanding officer may recommend duplicates if he is of the impression that the original awards were lost through no fault of your own. If the awards were lost through carelessness or neglect, you will be authorized to purchase duplicates at cost price.

"Engraved medals are issued by the Naval Service in posthumous cases only and the size and type of engraving is left to the discretion of the engraver. If you wish to have your Metal Pendant engraved at your own expense, it should be engraved as follows:

SSGT. WILLIAM H. JANZEN, USMC

"Paragraph 20100-1, Volume I, Marine Corps Manual, authorizes the wearing of the Expert Rifleman Badge until such time as the individual concerned fails to requalify or requalifies in another category. The award of a rifle requalification bar or bars for attachment to this badge does not alter the conditions under which it may be worn."

Permanent Marine Corps Uniform



"Then all this isn't some horrible nightmare?"

Leatherneck Magazine

Board, HQMC, answered your remaining questions as follows:

"Swords for Staff Noncommissioned Officers issued through the Marine Corps Supply System come in three lengths, 28", 30" and 32". The means of determining the length of the sword blade for the individual should be in accordance with paragraph 49077.6, Marine Corps Manual, as closely as possible.

"The only leather belt authorized for use by officers and enlisted men is described in paragraph 49052.d, Marine Corps Manual."—Ed.

QUALIFICATION BADGES



Dear Sir:

While poring through the Marine Corps Manual, Vol. 1, as a reference to some questions in mind, I have come across what I believe to be an error. It is desired that the following facts be made clear to myself and the Leatherneck readers:

1. MCM Vol. 1, Chapter 20, Part C, Paragraph 20103, Chg. 11, states that the qualification bar "MM—Pistol" is authorized for wear when attached to the Marine Corps Basic Badge; whereas in Chapter 49, Part D, Paragraph 49254, i.h. (14), Chg. 5, there states "EX or SS—Pistol."

2. MCM Vol. 1, Chapter 20, Paragraph 20103, Chg. 11, states that the qualification bar for Carbine, Caliber .30, is not authorized for wear, whereas, in Chapter 49, Paragraph 49254, i.h. (14) lists the qualification bar "EX or SS—Carbine" for wear when attached to the Marine Corps Basic Badge.

Would you please inform me if the "MM—Pistol" qualification bar can be worn, and if there still is such an item as a qualification bar for the Carbine, Caliber .30?

SSgt. Richard F. Pickett

MARTC, MAD, Naval Air Station
Denver, Colo.

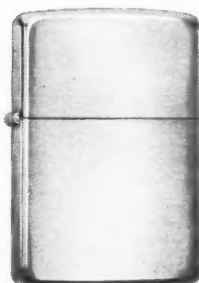
● Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, furnished these answers:

"MCO 1020.24 of 29 August, 1957, authorizes the wearing of newly designed Pistol Expert, Sharpshooter and Marksman qualification badges. The badges are now sold in Marine Corps Exchanges but will not become available for general issue until fiscal 1959.

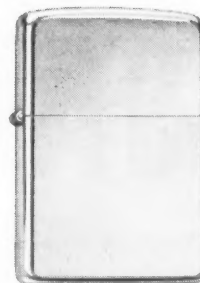
"Because adoption of the Pistol Marksman badge was under considera-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 15)

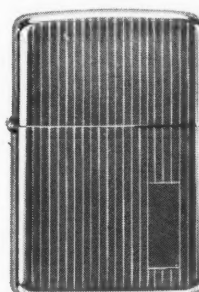
Zippo One-Stop Christmas Shopping List



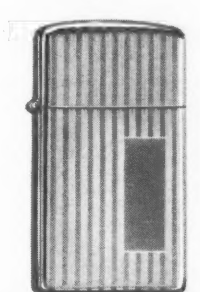
Regular Zippo, the lighter that made Zippo famous. In brush-finish chrome. Guaranteed by Zippo. **\$3.50**



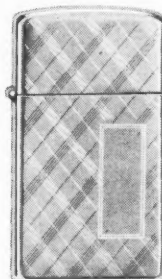
De Luxe Zippo, finished in highly polished chrome for a sparkling Christmas gift. Guaranteed by Zippo. **\$4.75**



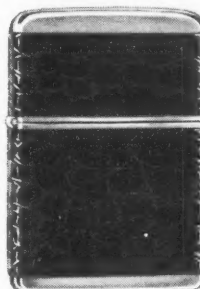
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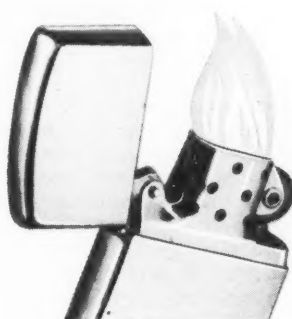


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Leatherneck

SALUTES

● ● ● Toys For Tots



Photo by Sgt. R. D. Phillips

THIS YEAR'S Toys for Tots drive is the biggest since the project was launched by three resourceful Los Angeles Reservists 10 years ago. More than 6½ million toys will be collected in 1957 to help make Christmas happier for a million and a half youngsters. In addition to the many local civic and religious organizations participating this year, the National Association of Home Builders with its 290 local units, will also help back the program.

Few projects sponsored by the military have generated more interest and response than the annual Toys for Tots campaign. Last year, for example, more than five million toys were contributed. More than 230 MCR units volunteered to help in the nationwide drive. In many areas, Reservists were backed by

the Red Cross, American Legion, Boy Scouts, Salvation Army, Kiwanis, Junior Chamber of Commerce and other local clubs. Also, Walt Disney Studios have again donated specially prepared posters featuring Bugs Bunny, Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse.

In Baltimore, Md., a little lady made 26 stuffed animals last year, each with a distinctive personality, then contributed them all to the toy drive. In Connellsville, Pa., an eighth grade class made dolls to be distributed to needy children. In Beverly Hills, Calif., the owner of a fashionable toy shop bought a new toy each week during the year, then delivered the entire bundle to the Marines at Christmas. At Michigan State College, two fraternities assigned their "pledges" to the Marines during

the toy drive. At Texas Tech., the Circle K Club conducted a contest and presented a trophy to the campus organization which contributed the most toys. In Salt Lake City, dances, sports events and parties were held to help the toy drive. In the Nation's Capital, the 13th Infantry Battalion launched a full-scale program in November. Santa and his reindeer flew in direct from North Pole, N.Y., heralding the battalion's drive. These are only a few of the Reserve units which annually distribute toys in an attempt to brighten some needy child's Christmas.

For its participation in the Toys for Tots program the Marine Corps Reserve has been awarded a Certificate of Achievement by the American Public Relations Association. **END**

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 13]

tion for some time before becoming a reality, 'MM—Pistol' bar described in Para. 20103, Vol. 1, MCM, as being authorized for wear with the Marine Corps Basic Badge was never made available for issue nor was any such bar officially approved for manufacture by commercial concerns. Mention of this bar in Chapter 20 of the Manual will be eliminated by future change.

"The 'EX and SS—Pistol' bars described in Para 49254-1.h. are authorized for wear with the Basic Badge by eligible personnel. These bars will eventually be replaced by the new Pistol Expert and Sharpshooter badges, however, their issuance will continue until supplies are exhausted as prescribed in Group List 84 of the Marine Corps Stock List.

"Para. 20103, Vol. 1, MCM, does not state that the 'EX and SS—Carbine' qualification bars are not authorized for wear with the Basic Badge, but it does eliminate them as items of issue. Issuance of these bars ceased concurrent with the elimination of the Carbine as a Marine Corps weapon, however, they may still be worn on the uniform in accordance with Para. 49254-i which states in part, 'Marksmanship badges and bars and gunnery badges which no longer are issued may be worn by those to whom they have been issued.'

"Chapters 20 and 49, Vol. 1, MCM, will be brought into consonance on marksmanship awards by forthcoming changes."—Ed.

ECONOMY-MINDED

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would give SSgt. John G. Moore, 546214, an immediate meritorious promotion for his "If I Were Commandant" letter in the September *Leatherneck*. When he says he would "rely on the honesty and integrity of my junior officers and staff NCOs," he is advocating something that will produce more economy than all the orders ever issued. . . .

Rely on the man on the scene to do it economically and you'll not only get much more economy, you'll also get more career officers and NCOs. Men like and stay with outfits that trust them. Hooray for SSgt. Moore.

Col. W. F. Prickett
Headquarters, FMFPAC
c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif.

● The colonel echoes our sentiments too.—Ed.

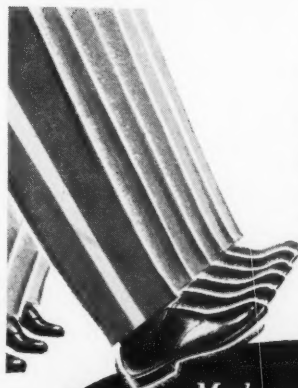
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 73)

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The Specialized Mountain Leadership Course at
Pickel Meadows is the only one of its kind in the Armed Forces

ROPE AND

Story and Photos
by MSgt. H. B. Wells

THE COURSE IN mountain climbing, established late in August, 1956, as part of the curriculum at the Cold Weather Training Center, Bridgeport (Pickel Meadows), Calif., is probably one of the most rugged instructional periods attended by Marines today. Here, their lives may depend upon a slender length of rope, the ultimate in personal physical condition, and 20 days of concentrated instruction.

The hand-picked staff of instructors for the course includes five lieutenants, all graduates of the Mountain Train-

ing School at Fort Carson, Colo., and 14 enlisted men. All are experts at scaling precipitous peaks, or fording swift, treacherous mountain streams.

Two civilians, Hans Wagner and Knut Smith, both authorities on training in mountain climbing, plus an especially qualified Army officer, assisted the small nucleus of Marine officers and enlisted men in setting up the present course.

The training sites selected were choice locations for the task to be undertaken. None was over five minutes, by truck, from the main Cold

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Weather camp. Leavitt Meadows was chosen for its almost perpendicular cliffs of several hundred feet, and the presence of a stream at the base of the cliffs. Another site, at Wolf Creek, contained a deep gorge suitable for rope suspension training.

The sites were checked and re-checked, and all instructors ran through a tentative course before a final one was prepared for students.

A training schedule was written, instructors were assigned to subjects, miscellaneous administrative details were firmed up, and the course was ready for its first detail of 21 students from the First Marine Division, at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Goodman was assigned as senior instructor. His officer assistants are First Lieutenants B. B. Buck, J. P. S. Brown, R. A. Utter and R. V. Walker, Jr.

Enlisted instructors are TSgt. C. H. Raue; SSgts. P. H. Martin, D. E. Leek, R. K. O'Brien, W. J. Catalon, H. R. Manley and R. G. Walker; Sgt. J. N. Miller; Cpls. J. A. Essex, D. Hard-

TURN PAGE



An instructor inspected Lt. G. J. Bollard's sling rope before allowing him to rapell

◀ Lt. J. C. Dalrymple, a student, descended a cliff with a rope. Mountaineers call it "rapelling"

ROPE AND PITON (cont.)

enbrook, W. E. Mills, W. I. Wells and S. W. Kuhlman, and Pfc R. H. Shelton.

Almost every unit of the First Division was represented in the first class—all junior officers and staff NCOs. On the first day they received an "Introduction to the Course" by Lt. Goodman, drew a strange assortment of equipment which ranged from an ice ax to long-handle underwear, trooped

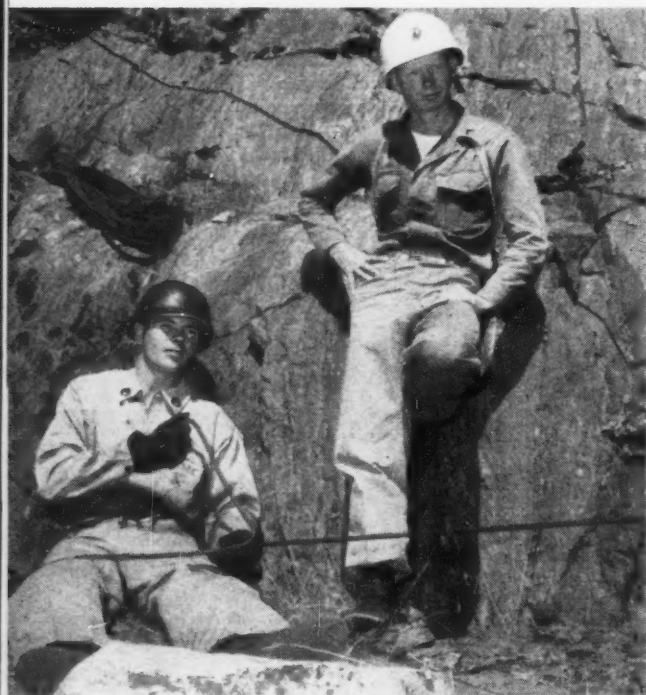
students turned to with remarkable confidence.

A few practice falls toughened nerves. The men stood on the edge of a cliff, rope around waist, faced away from a precipice, then yelled "Falling!"—and jumped backward into space. The actual drop was 10 or 12 feet, but the sensation seemed to multiply the distance a hundred times.

Another student remained atop the cliff, securely braced, with the other end of nylon rope, 7/16 of an inch in dia-

of the instructors must be ever alert for erosion of climbing terrain. Rain, changing temperatures, high-velocity winds and falling rocks all tend to make the next step more dangerous than the last.

Once a student has learned to "belay a fall" correctly, he moves on to rapelling, which consists of descending a cliff with a rope anchored to a tree, or other solid object. Leather gloves are worn, not on the hands, but under utilities to keep the climber from suf-



Cpl. J. Essex (R) an instructor, watched as SSgt. Fletcher W. Campbell controlled a belaying rope



An instructor accompanied a pupil part way down a cliff, then let him finish the descent on his own

out to a climbing area for a narration of a demonstration by Lt. Utter, and returned to the classroom for "Terminology of Mountain Terrain," "Care of Weapons," and "Motor Transportation in Mountain and Arctic Areas."

On the fourth day, classroom work completed, the students were subjected to a technique which the instructors tagged the "shock treatment." Several demonstrations were given, and the students were told bluntly—"This is what you will be doing in a couple of days."

About that time, the word "fear," usually nonexistent in a Marine's vocabulary, began to make a pitch for recognition. It didn't have a chance;

meter and 12 feet long, around his waist. The procedure was called "belaying the fall."

The green nylon rope, designated a "sling rope" and required to be worn around the waist during every waking moment, is the Marine student's most important piece of equipment. Other important items include snap links, pitons, piton hammer and crampons. All are worn about the waist.

For the 21 students, there are 20 instructors. Every instructor is needed. The higher and more steep the mountain, the more difficult the instructor's task. Teamed with a student, the instructor is responsible for the safety of both. The sharp and experienced eyes

fering serious burns to his shoulders or groin.

To descend with a rapell rope, a climber lets slack out as he goes down, using the same principle employed with a block and tackle. He may descend as slowly or rapidly as he chooses by controlling the amount of rope sliding across his body. Four types of rapells are taught—the *body*, *hasty*, *seat-shoulder* and *seat-hip*.

In the evacuation of wounded in mountainous terrain, rapelling is important. As the litter is lowered, two mountaineers go down with it. They rapell the litter, thereby steadying the patient, and maintaining a lookout for hidden overhangs and crevices.

(text continued on page 20)



Two instructors successfully demonstrated a "one man cliff evacuation" for the benefit of students. Lt.

E. C. Goodman, senior instructor, rappelled down a steep precipice with Lt. Billy Buck on his back



Much study and practice were devoted to evacuation of "casualties" in the mountainous terrain. Lts. Buck

and Goodman steadied the litter which contained the "patient," John R. Fell, as they rappelled down a cliff



Students of the Specialized Mountain Leadership Course were taught how to cross properly a swift

Photo by Cpl. Charles R. Ayers
mountain stream. For the benefit of the class, a demonstrator crossed on top of a suspension line

ROPE AND PITON (cont.)

Much study and practice are devoted to casualty evacuation. Type of wound is important in determining the way the patient is "tied in." Since each method requires lashing the patient in the litter in a different manner, the students' knowledge of knots must approach that of a sailor.

As the course enters the third week, it gets tougher. Most of the demonstrations and practices are completed, and night problems begin.

Staff Sergeant Daniel H. Miller, Headquarters Battalion, First Marine Division, was impressed. "Twenty days of this is rougher than the seven weeks

of Ranger School I had at Fort Benning, Ga.," he said.

The class members learn to improvise climbing equipment, go on several mountain patrols, and even get instructions on how to handle, on difficult mountain terrain, one of the world's most unpredictable animals—the pack mule.

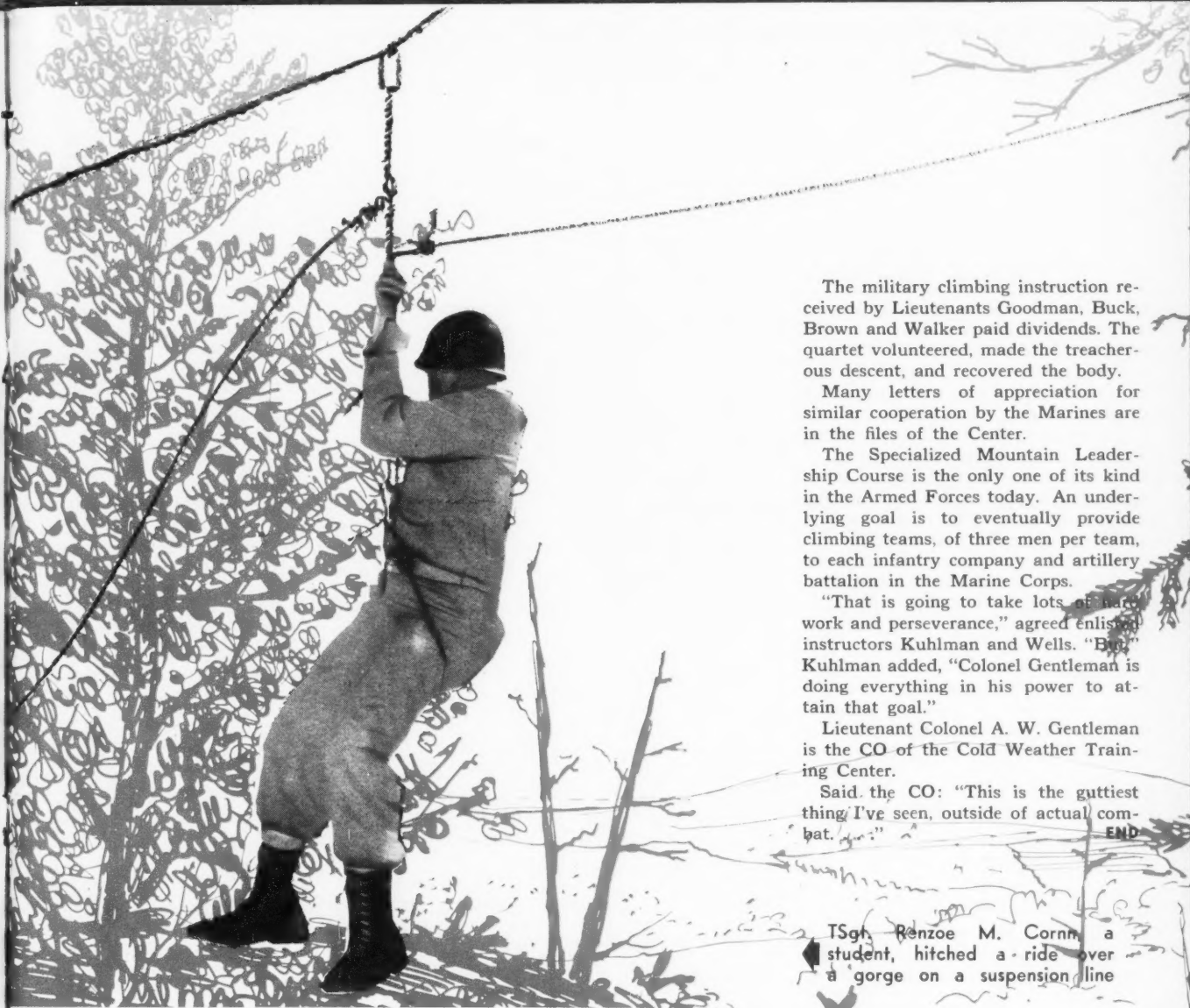
On the 16th day of the training schedule, the class ventures further from camp for work on one of the Sierra Nevada glaciers.

The glacier training lasts three days, during which the students get a chance to employ techniques learned in earlier classes, and become acquainted with a few new ones. Indispensable for the glacier work are crampons, which are

attached to the climber's boot. Each crampon has 10 spikes which dig into the hard glacier surface. Ice axes and ice pitons are also used during the glacier training.

It isn't uncommon for Marines at the Cold Weather Training Center to be called upon to aid in the search for climbers lost in the nearby mountains.

On one occasion, four Marine climbers spent several days working with the Inyo County, Calif., sheriff's department searching for a lost civilian. The search took the rescuers to one of the most treacherous spots in the area, where the body was discovered. A civilian climber with 20 years of experience, refused to venture down into a chute where the body had fallen.



The military climbing instruction received by Lieutenants Goodman, Buck, Brown and Walker paid dividends. The quartet volunteered, made the treacherous descent, and recovered the body.

Many letters of appreciation for similar cooperation by the Marines are in the files of the Center.

The Specialized Mountain Leadership Course is the only one of its kind in the Armed Forces today. An underlying goal is to eventually provide climbing teams, of three men per team, to each infantry company and artillery battalion in the Marine Corps.

"That is going to take lots of hard work and perseverance," agreed enlisted instructors Kuhlman and Wells. "But," Kuhlman added, "Colonel Gentleman is doing everything in his power to attain that goal."

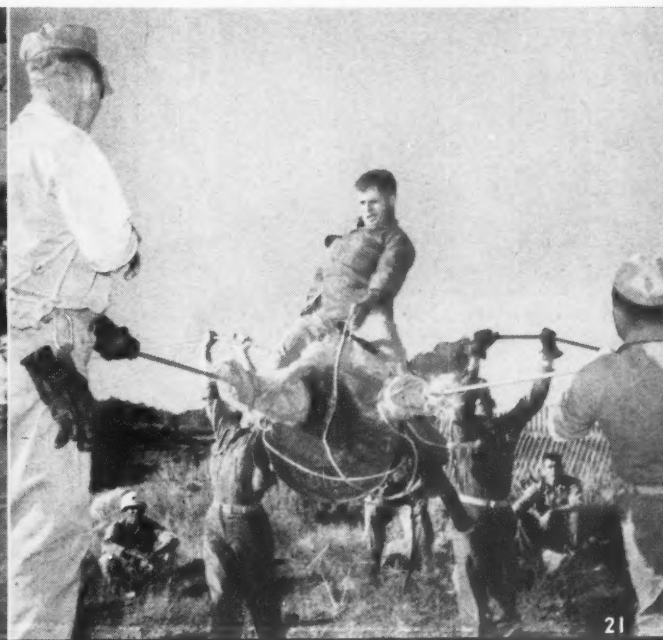
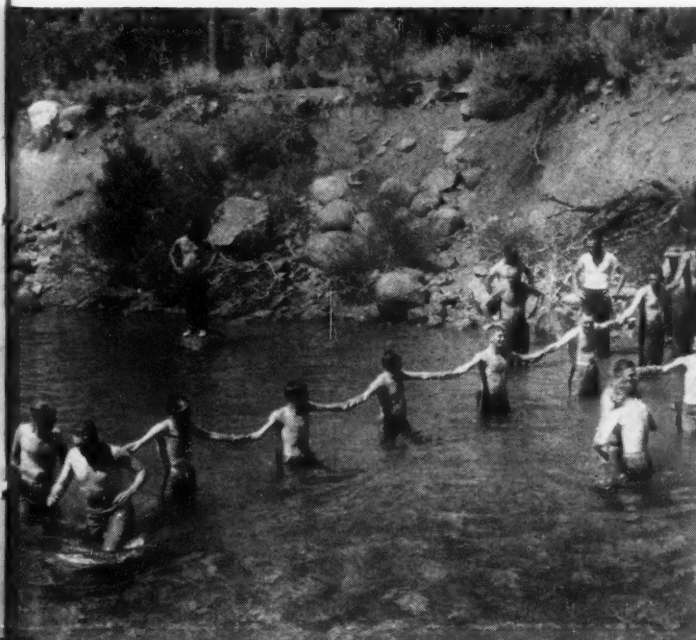
Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Gentleman is the CO of the Cold Weather Training Center.

Said the CO: "This is the guttiest thing I've seen, outside of actual combat." **END**

TSgt. Renzoe M. Cornn, a student, hitched a ride over a gorge on a suspension line

A human chain for crossing a stream. It's known as the "Spencer Tracy" or "Northwest Passage"

Students who goofed off on assignments were given a rough ride aboard "Old Blue," a bucking "bronco"



A streamlined system
of distributing supplies is the Marine Corps'
latest measure to cut down costs

self-service supply

by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard

Photos by

SSgt. Woodrow W. Neel

Lt. Col. H. M. Lee, (R) Maint. Bn.
CO, and Capt. R. P. Thomson
discussed self-service operations





ONE OF THE most familiar cartoons in the Marine Corps used to be the joker in a barrel standing before his supply sergeant. There were a thousand variations on the theme, but the basic point was always the same. The supply people had the gear but the troops played hob trying to get it away from them.

Until recently this misconception of the supply man and his work forced scroungers and stockpilers into existence. A good scrounger was worth his weight in gold to his CO and a stockpiling supply man was apt to have anything hidden away against a rainy day. While the old system made good material for cartoonists and comedians, it cost the Marine Corps and the taxpayers thousands of dollars a year.

The solution? A Marine Corps super market where supply personnel shop for their units and pay for their purchases with a charge plate.

The super market or Self Service Center is not new in the Marine Corps. The first was opened at Quantico in March, 1956, as a test unit. Later, the Commandant authorized similar centers to be opened at Camp Lejeune, Parris Island, Camp Pendleton and San Diego. Camp Lejeune opened the second, which was the first to supply both FMF and base units. By the first of the year the rest of the centers should be in operation.

The biggest advantage of the new system is that it does away with the requisition form. Instead of using requisitions, each "customer" is furnished with a charge plate and can come into the Center and "buy" supplies whenever his outfit needs them. At present the Camp Lejeune Self Service Center stocks nearly 5000 housekeeping items, handtools, stationery and blank forms. It serves not only the FMF and base units at Camp Lejeune but the units from Cherry Point and the Marine

Corps Air Facility at Edenton, N.C., as well.

Under the old system eight steps had to be completed before a requisition was filled. If, for example, a First Sergeant needed mimeograph paper, he first turned in a requisition to his supply chief. If units were allowed to requisition only on certain days, there would often be a week or several weeks of delay. The supply chief had to consolidate all the requisitions from the people in his unit and submit them to the Service Regiment.

The Service Regiment, in turn, had to check the requisition, send a man through the warehouse to pick up the gear and assemble it for pick up. Quite often this took extra time when the regiment was snowed under with requisitions. This lost time or "lead time" is expensive. The experts said it took \$27 to service a requisition and the Service Regiment often received 500 requisitions a day.

TURN PAGE



Supplies for five companies were "bought" by Pfc D. Shelley who voiced approval of the new system



Pfc R. L. Wenzel and TSgt. H. W. Hirschfield, 2d Amtrac Bn., found the new method much faster

SELF-SERVICE (cont.)

And the majority of the requisitions were for housekeeping items and office supplies.

There are no figures to show how

many Marines worked on the Self Service idea but at Camp Lejeune it was set up by the Base Materiel Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Lee and Captain R. P. Thomson, a former sergeant major.

When the Center opened in July, many Marines were doubtful as to its

success. They envisioned hungry supply personnel descending on the store like a cloud of locusts and leaving nothing behind them but empty shelves. There was nothing to prevent this since each unit may expend its funds as it sees fit. First Lieutenant George J. Buckner and his staff at the Center made pro-



In the bulk issue section of the self-service center, Sgt. William Singleton (by door) and SSgt. Harry

White (R) checked out items to Singleton's unit. A roller conveyor helps speed the loading process

visions for this by putting in a 90-day supply of all items, but the customers fooled everyone. The realization that the supplies were there and could be picked up at any time without the usual wait or hassle over requisitioning caused them to "buy" only the items they absolutely needed.

Before the Center was opened, the Base Materiel Battalion made up a catalog for its customers which followed the floor plan of the store. The first item in the catalog is the first item on the shelves. It also meant that all the users would be using the same nomenclature on items which speeded up finding the gear needed. It also meant that the supply chief could go down to the store himself, or if he were busy, just hand the charge plate to one of his clerks to make the selection and delivery.

The new system calls for the using units to maintain a 10-day level of supplies. The Self Service Center keeps a 30-day stock on hand. By knocking out 90 percent of the customers' paper work and the time it once took to fill a requisition, it also eliminates the tendency to stockpile supplies against a rainy day. This worked on every level.

Each FMF unit keeps 30 days of supplies crated and ready to move. These mounting-out supplies are for use while in the field. The Second Serv-

ice Regiment keeps an additional 30 days mounting out stock for the division so that the only supplies a unit chief must buy are the ones needed for the day-to-day function of his unit.

The Lejeune Center handles an average of 275 customers a week or about 70 a day since the store is closed on Friday afternoons. A little simple arithmetic shows an annual savings to the taxpayer of a half-million dollars. And, this is only the beginning. The long range plan is to eliminate as much of the paper work as possible, such as the old requisition forms. In the future, the supply people see the warehouses as "stores" for the units.

But there are problems since this concept of supply is new to the service.

Actually, it is based on the systems used by civilian retail firms. It is a retail outlet to the customer and because of it, the supply people are able to make closer estimates of the quantity of items which will be used. This usage data history is necessary since it regulates the resupplying of the Self Service Center.

Outside the Self Service Center, the FMF units are the only ones who need to keep a usage data history. The Second Marine Division supply office, working with the Second Service Regiment, makes up a report at the end of the quarter on the supplies used by each unit. In order to speed the process, special machine record cards, marked with (continued on page 82)



Pvt. Isabel Bond totaled up the items selected by SSgt. P. Derrah for H&S Co, 3d Bn, 2d Marines

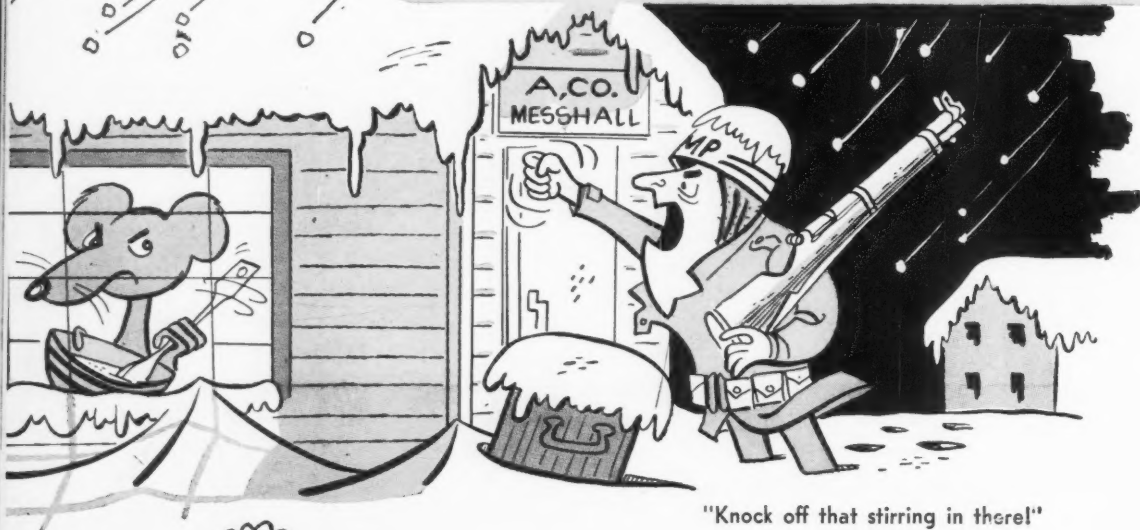


Keeping a 30-day supply of items on the center's shelves is the task of Pfc Curtis and SSgt. Mann

The Night Before Christmas



"You shouldn't oughta gone out and got me no present Gunny!"



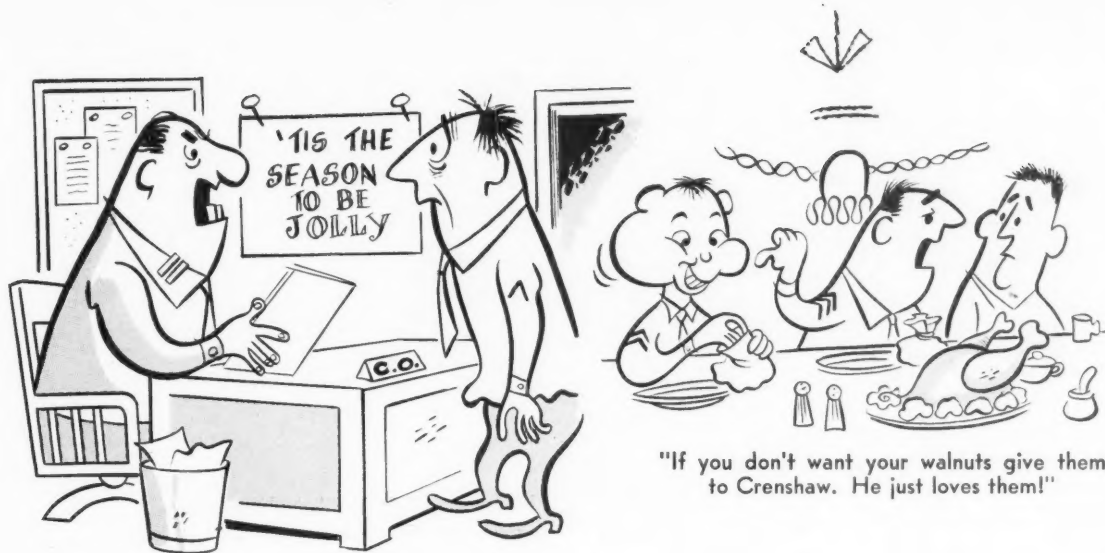
"Knock off that stirring in there!"



"How Gung-Ho can you get?"

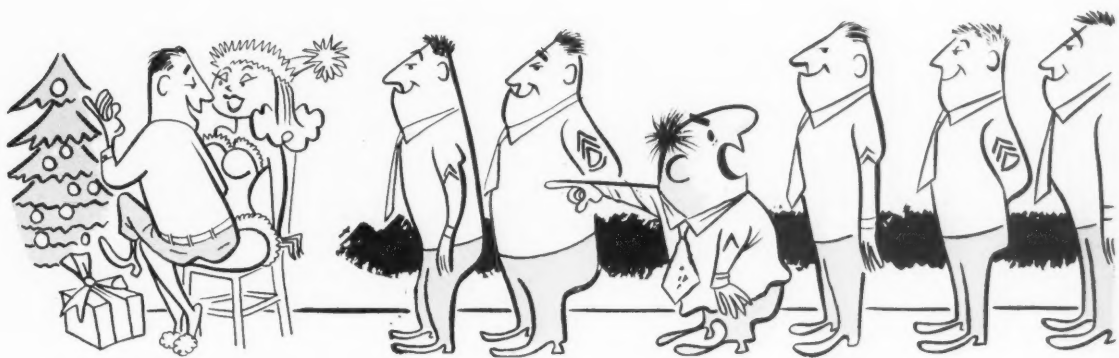


"I thought I'd never get that tree trimmed!"



"If you don't want your walnuts give them to Crenshaw. He just loves them!"

"Ten, Ho-Ho days, Ha-Ha restriction!"



"A girl Sandy Claus! Whose lousy idea is that?"



"I'm glad you reenlisted, Krandal! Now for that special assignment I promised you!"

"Nice try, Brewton!"



TOP SQUAD



A Second Marine Division unit answered the question—"How good is the best rifle squad in the Marine Corps?"

by MSgt. Woody Jones

Photos by

TSgt. Joseph J. Mulvihill

NINE MARINE rifle squads participated in the 1957 Unit Combat Marksmanship Competition at Quantico, Va., last September. The idea for the competition came from the G-3 Section of Headquarters, Marine Corps, in Washington, D.C., about two years ago. Headquarters wanted the answer to a simple question.

How good is the best rifle squad in the Marine Corps?

The Test and Development Section, Training and Test Regiment, Quantico, was asked to build a combat range which would be suitable for squad problems.

The E-5 range in Quantico's Guadalcanal Area was selected, and an enormous construction task began. Simulated "enemy" rifle and machine gun positions were emplaced, and a tower for control and observation was erected. Miles of electrical circuits were installed. Lifelike silhouette targets were painted, and rigged to the electrical outlets.

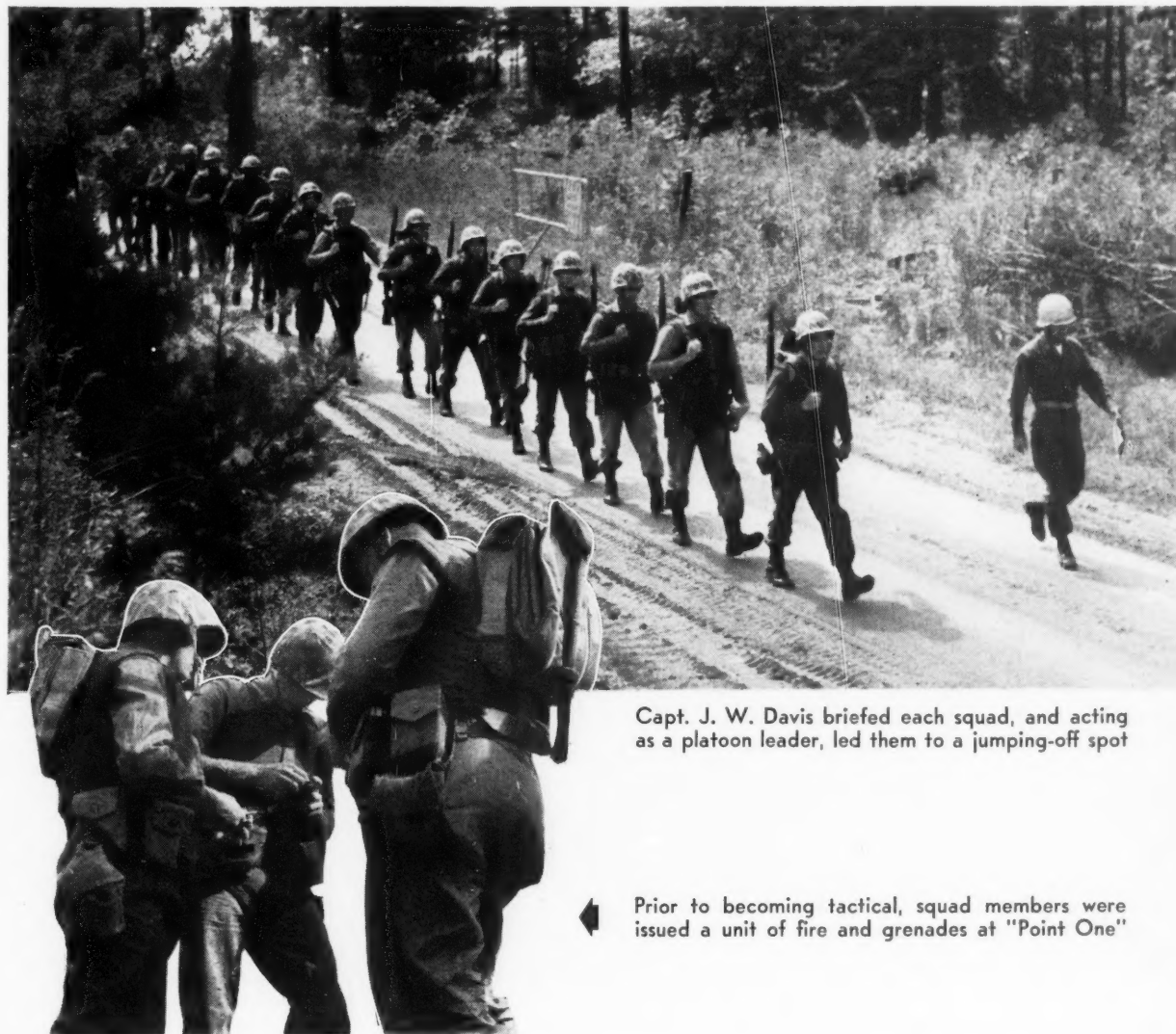
The simulated guns, controlled from a panel in the tower, were of revolutionary design. One, a ground-fire type used to represent either rifle or machine gun fire, was operated by means of a spark plug, which ignited a mixture of acetylene and oxygen. A realistic flash-bang was the satisfactory result.

A pyrotechnic artillery simulator, which exploded overhead, was also detonated electrically. Located completely off the range, it was safer than the ordinary type, since no competitor could inadvertently step on it. Too, its overhead "BOOM" was more realistic than one exploded on the ground.

The targets which popped up at the push of a button, or down upon the impact of a bullet, were also controlled from the tower. Hits were recorded there on a computer, thus eliminating any possible "friends" among scorers.

When the range was completed and in readiness for the competitors, Headquarters notified the First, Second and Third Marine Divisions. One squad was selected from each of the divisions' three regiments for the competition. Squads were to be regularly constituted ones, and drawn from regular rifle platoons.

TURN PAGE



Capt. J. W. Davis briefed each squad, and acting as a platoon leader, led them to a jumping-off spot

◀ Prior to becoming tactical, squad members were issued a unit of fire and grenades at "Point One"

TOP SQUAD (cont.)

Provisions were made for each squad to have an alternate fire team. Substitutions, if necessary, would have been on a complete fire team basis. Individual replacements within a fire team were taboo, since such action would have hampered the coordination of the unit. Throughout the shoot, however, no substitutions were necessary.

When plans for the competition were being formulated, it was decided that each member of the first, second and third place squads would receive medals. Members of the winning squad were to receive individual gold medals, the second, silver, and the third, bronze. Recipients of medals were to wear them on uniforms in the same manner as other marksmanship badges.

When the squads reported to Quantico, they were welcomed by Colonel Lowell E. English, CO of the T&T Regiment. Captain John K. Parker, T&T Operations, and range officer for the competition, briefed the assembled riflemen on safety precautions, the simulated firing devices, and overall competition procedures.

At the briefing, squad leaders drew straws to ascertain the order in which their units would run the problem. From that moment, secrecy was paramount and the squads dropped their organizational identity. The luck of



At an observation point, Capt. Davis (R) issued a fragmentary order and a map to a squad leader. After that, the squad was on its own

the squad leaders in the draw determined the new designations given to the units. For scoring purposes, they would be known only as the "1st Squad" through the "9th Squad."

The competition itself consisted of several phases. First, Captain J. W. Davis, the T&T Regiment's assistant S-3, supervised the issue of rifle ammunition and grenades, then briefed the squads at "Point One." He then assumed the role of a platoon leader, and led the squads to an observation point, or jumping off spot. At that point, Davis issued a fragmentary order to each successive squad leader.

The competing units were then on their own.

They were now "tactical;" squad leaders issued orders to fire teams, and the units were joined by umpires and radio operators. The chief umpire observed the squad leader, and his unit as a whole. Other umpires went with each fire team. A radio operator accompanied each umpire for instant communications with the tower, in case of a casualty, or operational snafu.

Shortly after a squad moved out, the realism of "enemy" firepower became apparent. The visual and audible effects of the simulated rifles, machine guns and artillery were near-perfect. Targets, which appeared to be crouching foes, popped up from behind almost every point of concealment. The push-button operators in the tower were having a field day.

So were the squad leaders, fire team leaders and individual members of the units. There was little time to stop and think "What do I do next?" When one position had been overrun, more



Shortly before the squads assaulted the first "enemy" stronghold, fire team leaders met with their squad leaders for last-minute orders

"enemy" appeared to the front, on slightly higher ground. Close-air support of friendly aircraft was, of course, missing, but even that is a possibility for future competitions.

The problem was a genuine test for the participating units. Squads were judged on the quality of their individual and unit reactions to given situa-

tions. Plans, actions, and orders of the leaders, the conduct of the attack, reorganization and security, and the number of hits on targets during the attack counted heavily in the scoring.

The squad members themselves added a further authentic note to the problem by being combat-equipped. Utility uniforms, with light packs, body armor, helmets, normal arms and magazines, and cartridge belts were all S.O.P.

Although in many physical respects the competition was similar to actual

combat, no safety measures had been overlooked by the T&T Regiment. Range guards were posted to keep all personnel from danger areas, and contact was maintained between guards and the tower telephone. In the tower, the range officer had a clear view of the combat area and surrounding terrain.

Umpires and radio operators wore colored helmets for easy identification. The electric scoring devices made it unnecessary for scorers, or other personnel, to be in a "butts." Only one man, Pfc Robert N. Gatewood, was in

TURN PAGE



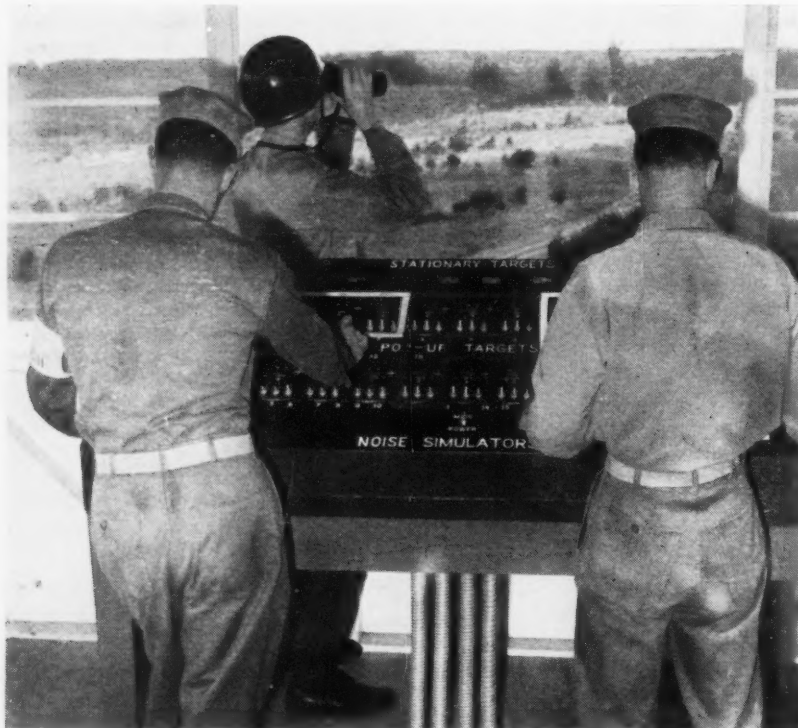
The lifelike silhouette targets were controlled from a tower

The realistic problem prepared by Quantico's T&T Regiment was a genuine test for the nine participating squads



As fire teams moved out, the "enemy" firepower was apparent. The visual and audible effects of the

simulated rifles, machine guns and artillery combined to give the test a resemblance of combat



The Range Officer, Capt. J. Parker (glasses), SSgt. F. Marquardt, and Cpl. L. Saha operated the electric training devices from a tower

can get. Until then, he's a rough customer."

The other members of Sise's team nodded in agreement.

The corporal looked pensive for a moment, then added. "Confidence, the sergeant's got. He told us before we left Lejeune that we were coming up here to win this deal, not to be just another squad in the running.

"I don't know what would have happened to that bunch of men if they hadn't won. Hate to think about it . . ."

Lieutenant Colonel Stanley S. Hughes, the T&T Exec, and chief umpire, considered Lofton an outstanding squad leader.

"He was aggressive. He hesitated only once, and that was prior to his final assault. Sgt. Lofton ran his squad and was in control of the situation at all times."

Another umpire, First Lieutenant Arthur S. Loughry, praised Lofton's whole squad.

"The squad leader and fire team leaders knew what to do, then did it. The entire unit had an excellent knowledge of arm and hand signals."

After an awards ceremony at Quantico's Geiger Hall, Lofton's squad ran through the problem again, for the

TOP SQUAD (cont.)

the zones of fire during the competition. However, he was safely entrenched in a bunker, servicing the small generators which supplied power for the simulated machine guns.

On the third and final day, after the 9th Squad had finished the problem, a team of statisticians assembled to total the results of computers and umpires.

The 2d Squad was judged the winning unit. It was the 1st squad, 1st platoon, "Alpha" Company, 1st Battalion, Eighth Marines, Second Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N. C. Its squad leader was Sergeant William A. Lofton, of Flushing, N. Y.

The victory didn't surprise the squad's alternate fire team leader, Corporal William D. Sise, of Knoxville, Tenn.

"I expected it all along," Sise drawled. "Sgt. Lofton is a born leader. He's also a hard driver, but he never asks anyone to do anything that he can't do himself."

"He is a firm believer in working, and playing, hard. If we don't produce when we're in the field, Lord help us! Once we're through working, though, he's about as buddy-buddy as a guy



Unexpended ammunition was surrendered to an umpire. The number of hits on the targets counted heavily in the final scoring and judging

benefit of movie photogs who were making a training film.

The members of Lofton's squad were: First fire team—Cpl. Robert P. Perry, leader; Pfc Eugene P. Ashby, Brown- ing Automatic Rifleman; Pfc Terrance C. Hardiman, assistant BARman; Pfc

William T. Looper, rifleman. Second fire team — Cpl. Jesse H. Hughes, leader; Pvt. Bernard O. Metz, BAR- man; Pvt. Arthur L. Jackson, assist- ant BARman; Pfc Lonnie B. Sprouse, rifleman. Third fire team—Cpl. Paul A. Higgins, leader; Pfc Paul E. Smith,

BARman; Pfc Robert D. Arameish, assistant BARman; Pfc Philip A. As- brand, rifleman. Members of the win- ning squad received meritorious pro- motions.

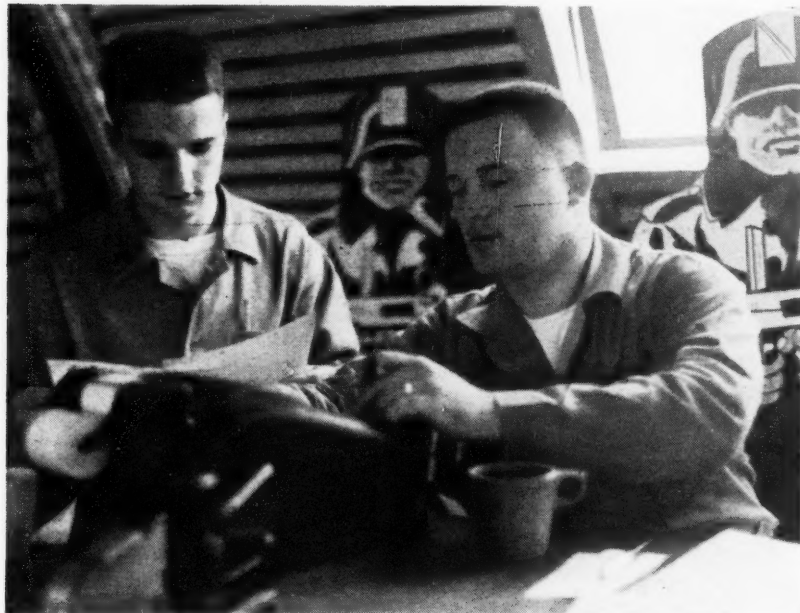
Second place in the competition went to the 3d squad, 3d platoon, "India" Company, 3d Battalion, Sixth Marines, Second Marine Division. Third place was won by the 1st squad, 2d platoon, "Golf" Company, 3d Battalion, Fourth Marines, Third Marine Division.

The Unit Combat Marksmanship Competition may, in time, become the basis of an entirely new concept of in- dividual marksmanship training in the Marine Corps. The average Marine has always admired successful competitive riflemen, like those who shoot their way through eliminations to the National Matches, at Camp Perry, Ohio. All Marines are potentially good combat marksmen, but normally get little op- portunity to display any particular skill or aptitude for such training.

The Unit Combat Marksmanship Competition will be an annual affair, and every Marine in every rifle squad will have a chance to prove his ability. Eliminations are to be held in each regiment, and the squads which sur- vive company, battalion and regimen- tal trials will make the trip to Quantico for the big pay-off.

The ultimate reward—for individuals, squads, and the entire Marine Corps— promises to be a highly-skilled and efficient Corps of combat marksmen.

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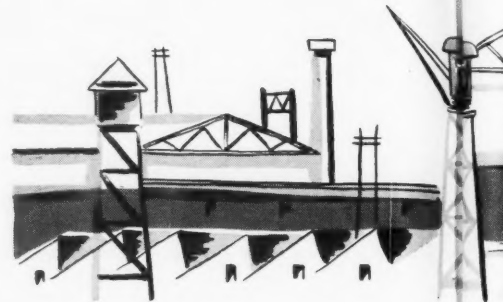


Preliminary statistics were compiled by Cpl. L. Saha and SSgt. F. Barcalow. Final scores were revealed on the last day of competition



The top rifle squad in the Marine Corps, and the team of umpires who judged it. Led by Sgt. W.

A. Lofton (2d from left, 1st row) the squad was from the Eighth Marines, Second Marine Division



IT HAS OFTEN been said that guard duty is guard duty no matter where it is performed. The monotony of standing gate watches, riding patrol, checking passes and endlessly walking post can easily become boring. But at the Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md., the ever present knowledge that one slight misstep could send the whole place shooting sky high in a giant cloud of smoke and flame, keeps all hands constantly sharp and ready to jump. An unexpected automobile backfire is enough to make a man jittery for days.

The first Marines assigned to NPF, Indian Head, were a pair of orderlies for the Naval Station's commanding officer. They arrived there in 1902 and, in all probability, they made the 28-mile jaunt from Washington, D.C., riding atop the flat deck of a river tug boat. There were few roads in the area during the early days of the 20th Century and the calm, slow-moving Potomac River was the principal route

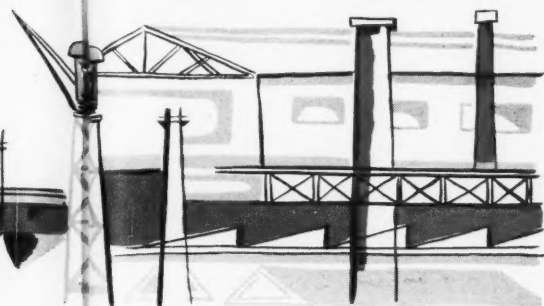
POST OF THE CORPS

INDIAN HEAD, MD.

The Navy's only gunpowder factory started production at the turn of the century. The Marines have been guarding the plant since 1911

by TSgt. Paul C. Curtis

Photos by
TSgt. Joseph J. Mulvihill



to the installation. It was a short two-hour run from the then new powder factory to the Navy Gun Factory, in Washington—if the barges were empty. But if the tow boat were hauling barge loads of raw material to be turned into smokeless cannon powder, it often took more than four hours to make the trip.

The Naval Station, on the neck of land formed by the confluence of Mattawoman Creek and the Potomac River, was established in 1890. That year, the Naval Proving Grounds at Annapolis were moved to Indian Head. Construction on the gunpowder-making plant began in 1898, and the two naval facilities shared the station until 1921, when the Proving Grounds moved to Dahlgren, Va.

The Naval Powder Factory is the only ordnance activity of the Navy at which the development of explosives is carried on from the laboratory, through



If there's one thing they can do without at Indian Head, it's matches. Sentries in restricted areas consider them to be "collector's items"

the pilot plant, and into full production for the fleet. The first lot of smokeless cannon powder came off the line in 1900, and NPF has been in the forefront of the "Invent-Develop-Produce" cycle of explosive compositions ever since. Although a Marine guard was established at Indian Head in 1911, the Marine Barracks wasn't formally opened until 1916.

The present detachment of 93 enlisted men and three officers is headed by Major Thomas N. Green, the Marine Barracks' commanding officer. Major Green, who was once an enlisted man, believes in the Old Corps concept of a conscientious, hard-charging, efficient outfit. Consequently, a man assigned to his command is expected to perform his duties with credit to himself and to the Marine Corps.

The Marines are only a part of the security force at Indian Head. The Naval Station is divided into two main sections. The fenced in, highly restricted, industrial area contains the many plants necessary for the production of gunpowder, rocket propellants and TNT.

This area, the Main Gate and other entrances to the station are the Marines' responsibility.

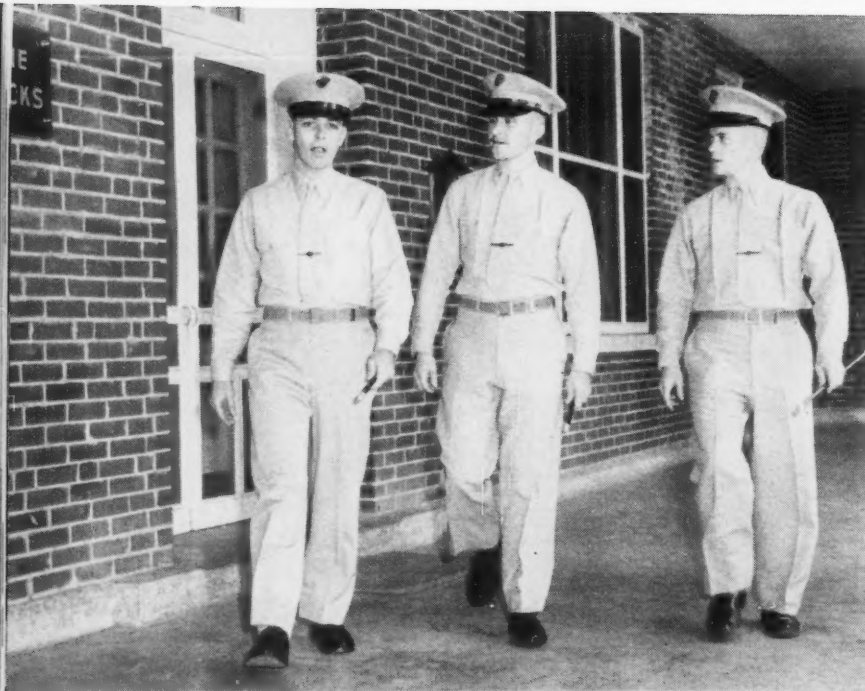
The non-restricted section includes the administration buildings, barracks and quarters area. This section is efficiently and effectively policed by a 12-man, civilian guard detachment. A former Maryland State Trooper, Andrew H. Peterson, is chief of the civilian guards. Major Green, as the Station Security Officer, is in command of both the Marine and civilian elements.

Technical Sergeant Herschel R. Norman is the Marine Barracks' Training NCO and Guard Chief. He is young (30 years of age) but well qualified for the responsible job he holds. He enlisted in August, 1944, and joined the Sixth Marine Division at Okinawa before going to China with the First Marine Provisional Brigade after the war. Norman is familiar with stations where highly explosive material is the prime commodity. He served a tour of duty

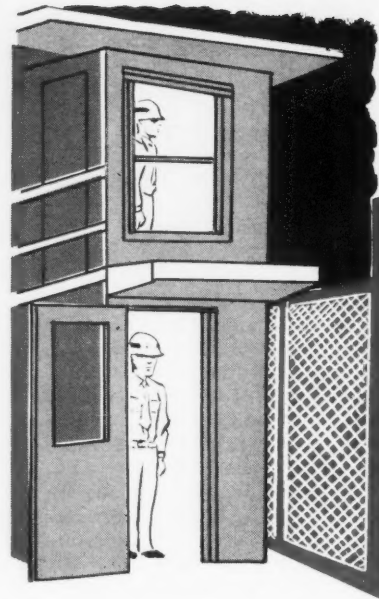
TURN PAGE



Major Thomas Green (standing) commands the Marine and civilian security detachments at the Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md.



Barracks' officer complement consists of (L to R) Major Green, CO, Lt. Joe Shirley, executive officer, and Lt. W. Morrison, guard officer



INDIAN HEAD (cont.)

at the Naval Ammunition Depot, McAlester, Okla., and another at NAD, Rodman, Canal Zone. Before coming to the Naval Powder Factory, Norman was a regimental operations chief with the Second Marine Division, Camp Lejeune.

"We do have a few problems," he answered when questioned about his job at Indian Head. "The Special Weapons Annex is an exclusion area and classified Top Secret by the Navy Department. All the tech sergeants stand Officer of the Day watches along with our two junior officers. We have to be cleared for Top Secret on a 'need to know' basis, and so do the Sergeants of the Guard and the men who stand the watches. Sometimes we just don't have enough Top Secret clearances to go around."

Norman and Lieutenant William S. Morrison, the Guard Officer, are kept busy on the problem and, so far, they have managed to stay ahead of the situation. The officers and men who stand the OD watch have been cleared and so have all the Sergeants of the Guard. Some corporals have the necessary clearance and there are enough privates and Pfc's to man the posts on a day-on-day-off basis. If the Corporal of the Guard isn't cleared to enter the area, the reliefs post themselves.

Post 10 of the exclusion area is also a Ground Observer Corps station. The Marines were recently awarded a certi-



Gates to the double-fenced Special Weapons Annex must be unlocked from the inside. Cpl. R. Secor admitted the sergeant of the guard



Pfc William Gaffey reported everything secure at this check station. The Marines use a key-punch clock system while patrolling the area



Post 10 is a Ground Observer Corps station. Cpl. D. Wyrich scanned the sky

The sentries who guard the Special Weapons Annex must be cleared for Top Secret

for more than five years continuous participation in the program. Every multi-engined aircraft sighted during daylight hours and any kind of aircraft spotted at night is logged in and reported. The special watch doesn't detract from the sentry's attention to normal duties and it serves to keep him wide awake and sharp at all times.

Another special feature at Indian Head makes the duty there just a little different from run of the mill guard detachments. The Marines have small islands in Mattawoman Creek to check occasionally and some nine miles of unfenced shore line to patrol. This responsibility is discharged by boat. Their organizational equipment includes a 12-foot aluminum craft with an outboard motor. While making a routine call at one of the islands last Fall, the Marines discovered an illegal, 300-gallon whiskey still. They reported their discovery to the Alcohol Tax Unit of the Internal Revenue Department

and the "revenooers," backed by the Marines, made an amphibious assault upon the island. They destroyed the whiskey-making apparatus but failed to apprehend the moonshiners. The tax agents caught them later, operating some five miles inland.

The average age of the enlisted men at the Powder Factory's Marine Barracks is just a little more than 20 years. However, Sergeant Major Kenneth L. Carter, the oldest man in the outfit, is 42. He enlisted in 1938 and is fast approaching the 20-year mark. Although he won't say whether he is going to "go out on 20" or not, he plans to return to his home in Texas when he does complete his Marine Corps career. Carter has spent years in Marine Corps administration. He held a first sergeant's warrant in 1942 and made sergeant major in April, 1943. He was number 14 on the Corps' lineal list of sergeants major, published last year.

Even though he is older in years

than any of the men under him, Carter maintains a youthful interest in the activities of his detachment. He was the player-manager of the Marine Barracks' softball team and captains the Marine Barracks' entry in the station's bowling league. With the help of Technical Sergeant Donald L. Geisinger, administrative chief, and Sergeant John J. Mullen, Jr., a clerk, the sergeant major usually manages to carry the administrative load of the detachment in a normal working day.

In addition to furnishing internal security for the powder factory, the Marines also own and operate the only exchange facilities aboard the station. Lieutenant Joe W. Shirley, Major Green's executive officer, is the exchange officer as well as the education officer and personal affairs officer and handles a host of other duties. The exchange takes up about 40 percent of his time. It is the only resale activity at Indian Head and includes a service station, barber shop and dry cleaning establishment in addition to the main store.

The Barracks maintains a vigorous recruiting program under the guidance of Sgt. Maj. Carter. At one time, Indian Head had the highest reenlistment rate of any Marine Barracks in the entire Marine Corps. They led the league in

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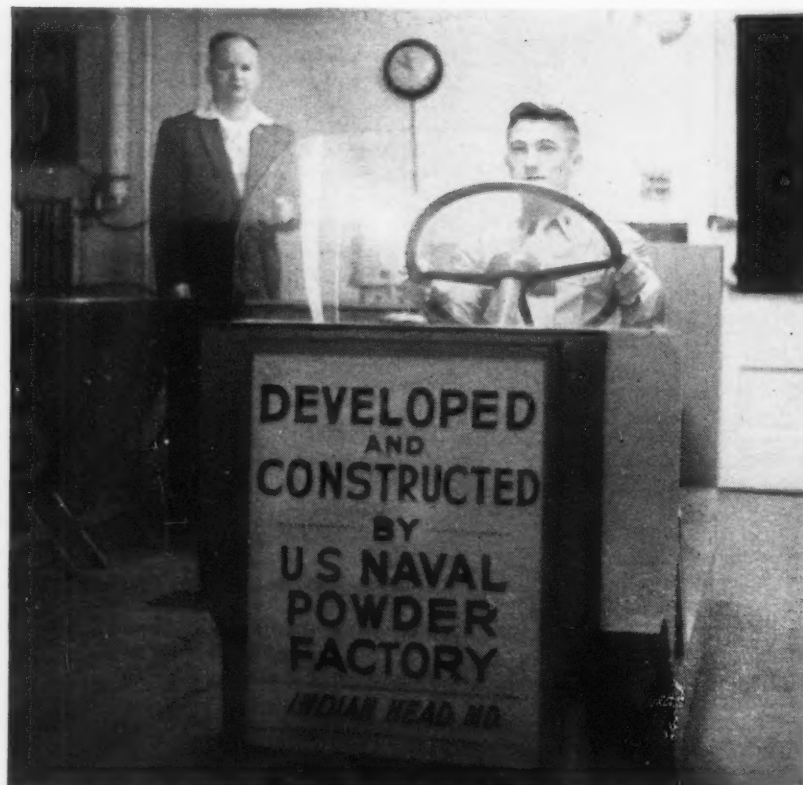
INDIAN HEAD (cont.)

this department for three separate quarters of fiscal year 1957 but tailed off in the final quarter. The latter was due to an extensive effort to get the men due for discharge to ship over on the Marine Corps' birthday. Most of the reenlistees go to school, choose overseas assignments or stay on at Indian Head. Corporal Lew E. Snyder, one of six to reenlist last November, is now in his fourth year at the station. He elected to remain at the Barracks as his reenlistment option and is content to stay as long as the Marine Corps will let him. "Major Green, the sergeant major, and the other officers and staff NCOs are fair-minded and easy to work for," Cpl. Snyder said. "I'm willing to go anywhere the Marine Corps sends me, but duty at Indian Head is as good as I can expect to find anywhere."

Cpl. Snyder is single but a good 25 percent of the men are married and the quarters situation might be one of the reasons why most of the detachment finds the post a satisfactory assignment. Quarters are immediately available for every married man who reports for duty. The officers and the sergeant



Smoking is permitted in some areas but a special electric lighter must be used. Sgt. D. Mathias, Cpl. H. Best and Pvt. R. Rhoades light up



The Marines are thoroughly schooled in driver safety. Mr. Woody Smith checked Sergeant W. R. Tuell with a reaction testing device



major live in public quarters aboard the station. Wherry apartments are plentiful for the staff noncommissioned officers and a number of low-cost Navy units are just waiting for tenants.

While the married Marines are primarily interested in quarters and other living conditions, the unmarried Marine is more concerned with recreation and liberty. Both are excellent—aboard the station and right outside the main gate. The detachment owns a sailboat which the enlisted men will soon be rigging and sailing. Lt. Morrison has been spending a lot of off-duty hours teaching some of the men to rig the boat, and several Navy officers have volunteered to give lessons in sailing.

There are pool tables, bowling alleys and a well-stocked library right in the Marine Barracks and there are tennis courts, swimming pools and a nine-hole golf course for the men who go in for



The detachment owns a 14-foot sailboat. Cpls. Douglas Wyrich and Richard Secor enjoyed a sail on the Potomac on a breezy afternoon

active athletics. Plenty of birds, small game and a few deer are waiting for the hunter within walking distance of the reservation. Fresh water fishing is as near as Mattawoman Creek and the Potomac River—if you can stand the giant, economy-sized mosquitos who have staked claims on the fishing spots.

Local liberty is good although the town of Indian Head is little more than a short line of stores, service stations, bars and grills along the east side of Maryland State Route 210. The civilian population is friendly and hospitable where servicemen are concerned. The residents work at the powder factory and many are former Marines and sailors who were once stationed there. Some of these men met and married local girls, and decided to make Indian Head their permanent home.

For the Marine with wheels, or a friend so fortunately endowed, the Nation's Capital is less than an hour away. Washington has been described as the best liberty spot in the United States and there are few who have been

stationed in the general area who will argue the point. However, a limited bus service (two scheduled runs daily) makes "D. C." liberty remote for the man without an automobile. Most of the Marines stay aboard the station or range close to home during the week. On weekends, however, there is a fair-sized exodus to Washington and Baltimore.

There are other Marines at Indian Head besides those with the Marine Barracks. Captain Victor D. Freudenberger and Technical Sergeant Peter A. Buccoliero are attached to the Explosive Ordnance Disposal School and there are usually from 30 to 45 Marine students on board going through the school.

Captain Frederick D. Towle and Master Sergeant Robert P. Keller are both stationed with the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technical Center where new tools and technique for rendering safe explosive ordnance are researched and developed. Both of these activities will be more completely covered in a forthcoming issue of *Leatherneck*.

Despite some of the unusual features, guard duty at the Naval Powder Factory is pretty much the same as guard duty anywhere in the Corps. But the liberty is good, the quarters situation is excellent, and the officers and men already there are friendly and easy to get along with. So if you don't mind the company of explosives—if it doesn't shake you to sit on a powder keg—come to Indian Head. But be prepared to jump at the first loud bang. **END**



Lt. Joe Shirley (R) is the Naval Powder Factory's top golfer. In his spare time, he gives free lessons to other members of the command

COMMUNICATION-ELE



ELECTRONICS SCHOOL

**San Diego's C-E Bn. sends more than 1500
qualified technicians into the field each year**

Photos by

by MSgt. Robert E. Johnson

TSgt. Charles B. Tyler

IN PEACE AND war, communication is the life line of the Marine Corps. The success or failure of a mission could depend on one Marine's ability to install, operate or repair a single piece of communication or electronic equipment.

To insure good, dependable communication systems and to meet the Corps' increasing demand for skilled men, operators and technicians are trained 'round the calendar at the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot's Communication-Electronics School Battalion. It's the only unit of its kind in the Corps, and fulfills a part of the secondary mission of the Depot—that of training Marines in the technical field of military communication.

Only those Marines who stand high in intelligence tests and show particular aptitude for the electronics field are assigned to the battalion for instruc-

tion. They study long hours and do extensive practical application work. The C-E Battalion sends in excess of 1500 qualified operators and technicians to Marine air and ground units each year.

The high quality of students and the excellent instruction given in this vital phase of Marine technical training, have made Marine communication and electronics specialists among the best in the world.

Colonel Albert J. Keller, who holds both a Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering and a Master's degree in Engineering Administration, commands C-E Battalion. He is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and has been in the communication field since 1935. As a signal officer with the Third Amphibious Corps, he participated in the Bougainville and Guam campaigns during World War II.

The colonel is assisted by 240 officers

TURN PAGE



TSgt. McCloskey (rear) taught Sgts. Frederickson, Burk and Peevey how to repair a range indicator



Students in Basic Radar Repair Course became acquainted with the circuits of a Remote Indicator

SCHOOL (cont.)

and enlisted men, of which 149 individuals are instructors in the 21 courses offered in the three school companies. Approximately 700 enlisted students, of all ranks, are in class daily.

The battalion is unique in its setup. Academically, it's comparable to a small college. The students carry manuals and notebooks to each class. During the 10-minute breaks between sub-courses, and after hours in the barracks, it is apparent that they are serious-minded students. A spirit of "help your buddy" and a mutual interest in their chosen vocation is noticeable wherever they congregate.

Administratively, C-E is similar in make-up to any other battalion in the Marine Corps.

Because of the two-fold operation of the battalion, each of the school companies has a double mission. There are also two independent chains of command. Company commanders, who double as school directors, have two-hat jobs. They are assisted by an executive officer and an assistant school director.

The Communication-Electronics School Battalion moved to the Depot from Camp Del Mar, Calif., in February, 1950. It was then known as a Signal School Battalion. Camp Lejeune and Quantico were also sites of this school in years past.

The three schooling units include the Communication Material School Company, commanded by Major Alfred M. Cordes; Operational Communication School Company, headed by Major Eugene W. Gleason; and the Electronics School Company, commanded by Captain Frederick J. Knack. All three officers are former enlisted men. In fact, of the 42 officers in the command, all but one came up through the enlisted ranks.

To describe each of the 21 courses taught at C-E Battalion in detail would require the publishing of a book. Each course has a dozen or more independent sub-courses. The subject material is extremely technical and only a communicator would understand or appreciate a breakdown. For example, sub-courses in the Telephone Repair Course include: electricity and magnetism, power equipment maintenance, electronic supply, test equipment, shop practice, field wiring techniques, common field equipment and cable splicing. This course lasts 22 weeks and might be considered one of the least technical. Add a touch of basic electronics and you have a good insight as to the caliber of men who attend these classes.

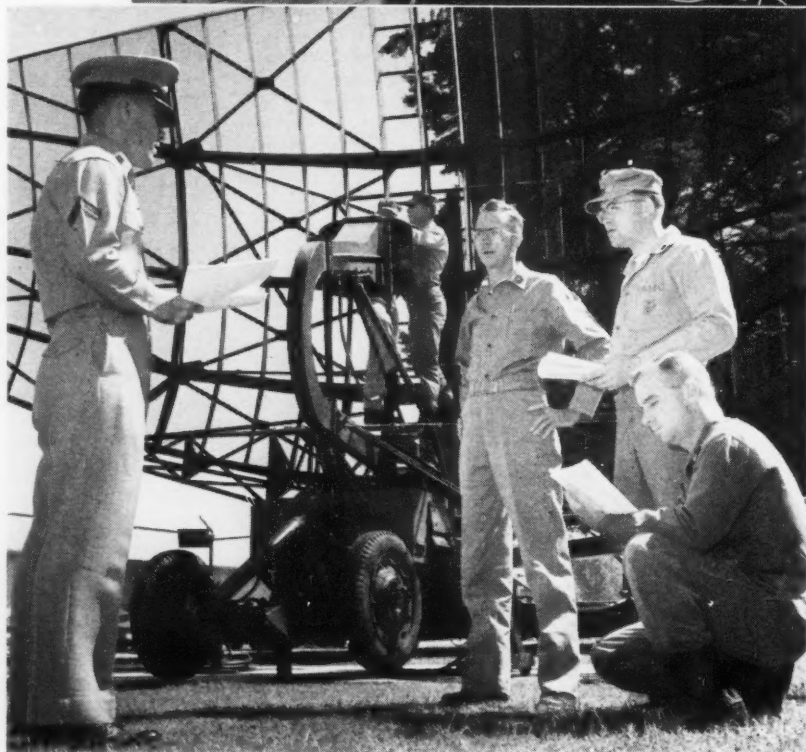
You'll have to agree, it takes a special type of individual, one who is not bothered by complexities. A working

knowledge in higher mathematics, trigonometry, algebra and electricity theory is also a must in most courses. Without this necessary background, a student would have an extremely rough time trying to keep up with his classmates.

Basically, the courses train enlisted

Marines to be operators, repairmen or technicians to handle complicated communication and electronic equipment used by air and ground units. The following courses are being offered at C-E Battalion during the fiscal year 1958. Quotas represent the future needs of the Marine Corps.

MSgt. McDorman (R) showed experimental board to TSgt. J. Cason and SSgt. Simmons



Cpl. Edward C. Hippe, an Aviation Radar Repair Course instructor, explained to his students how search radar is used to track aircraft

OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATION CHIEF COURSE (Training in MOS 2529)

Length: 24 weeks. Requirements: SSgt. or above; MOS in OF 25; 24 months obligated service; women may not be enrolled; confidential security clearance. Quota: 35 each class. Classes: two per year.

RADIO TELEGRAPH OPERATOR COURSE (training in MOS 2533)

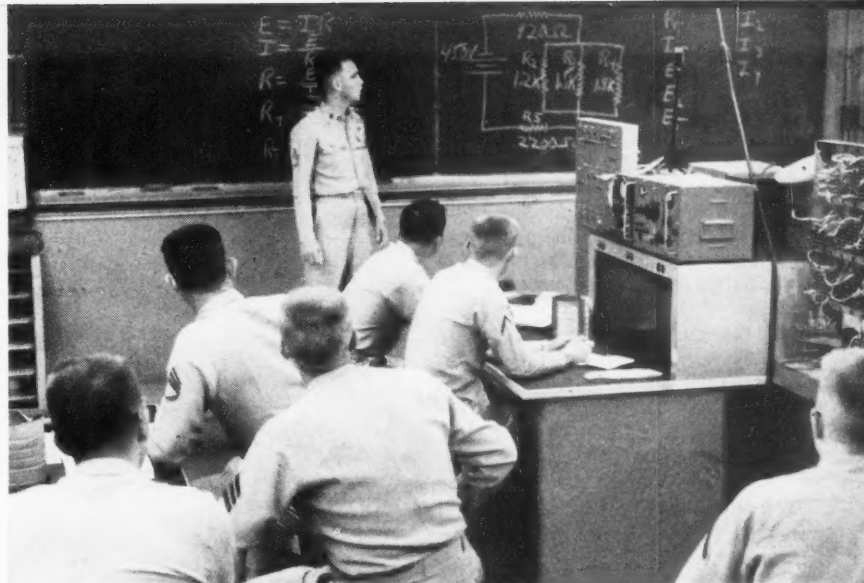
Length: 18 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. or below; GCT 90, RCT-S/R Standard score in excess of 125; 24 months obligated service; women may not be enrolled; confidential security clearance. Quota: 34 each class. Classes: 20 per year.

RADIO CHIEF COURSE (Training in MOS 2539) Length: 20 weeks. Requirements: SSgt. or above; MOS 2531; 24 months obligated service. Quota: 15 each class. Classes: two per year.

TELETYPE OPERATOR COURSE (Training in MOS 2541) Length: eight weeks. Requirements: Sgt. or below; 24 months obligated service; RV plus AR Score must equal 210; confidential security clearance. Quota: 25 each class. Classes: 12 per year.

CRYPTOGRAPHER COURSE (Training in MOS 2561) Length: 10 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. or above; MOS in OF 25; 24 months obligated service; women may be enrolled; secret cryptographic security clearance; minimum typing speed of 25 wpm. Quota: 10 each class. Classes: four per year.

BASIC RADIO COURSE (Training in MOS 2600, 2700 and 6600) Length: 10 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. or below; graduate of Electronics Technician Course Class "A"; women may be en-



Parallel circuit troubles were studied by a class in the Basic Radar Course. The instructor at the blackboard is TSgt. J. Vandermark

rolled; 20 months obligated service. Quota: 10 or 15 each class (varies). Classes: 13 per year.

BASIC RADAR COURSE (Training in MOS 2700 and 6600) Length: 13 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. or below; graduate of Electronics Technician Course Class "A"; 20 months obligated service; women may be enrolled; confidential security clearance. Quota: 20 each class. Classes: 10 per year.

TELEPHONE REPAIR COURSE (Training in MOS 2636) Length: 22 weeks. Requirements: SSgt. through corporal; GCT 100, 24 months obligated service; women may not be enrolled. Quota: 20 each class. Classes: three per year.

TERMINAL EQUIPMENT REPAIR

COURSE (Training in MOS 2638) Length: seven weeks. Requirements: SSgt. or below; graduate of Electronics Technician Course Class "A" and Basic Radio Course; women may not be enrolled. Quota: 10 or 15 each class (varies). Classes: six per year.

LIGHT AAA FIRE CONTROL REPAIR COURSE (Training in MOS 2721) Length: 16 weeks. Requirements: Graduates of both the Electronics Technicians Course Class "A" and Basic Radar Course; women may not be enrolled. Quota: 10 each class. Classes: two per year.

GUIDED MISSILE FIRE CONTROL REPAIR COURSE (Training in MOS 2731) Length: 15 weeks. Requirements: Graduates of both the Electronics Technician Course Class "A" and Basic Radar Course; women may not be enrolled. Quota: 10 each class. Classes: three per year.

GROUND RADAR REPAIR COURSE (Training in MOS 2741) Length: seven weeks. Requirements: Sgt. or below; graduates of both the Electronics Technician Course Class "A" and Basic Radar Course; women may be enrolled. Quota: 10 each class. Classes: five per year.

GROUND RADAR TECHNICIAN COURSE (Training in MOS 2741) Length: 20 weeks. Requirements: Rank of Sgt. and above; MOS 2711, 2721, 2731 and 2741; 24 months obligated service; women may be enrolled. Quota: 10 each class. Classes: two per year.

TURN PAGE



SSgts. Sparks, Bailey, Reale learned how to trouble-shoot

SCHOOL (cont.)

GROUND RADIO REPAIR COURSE

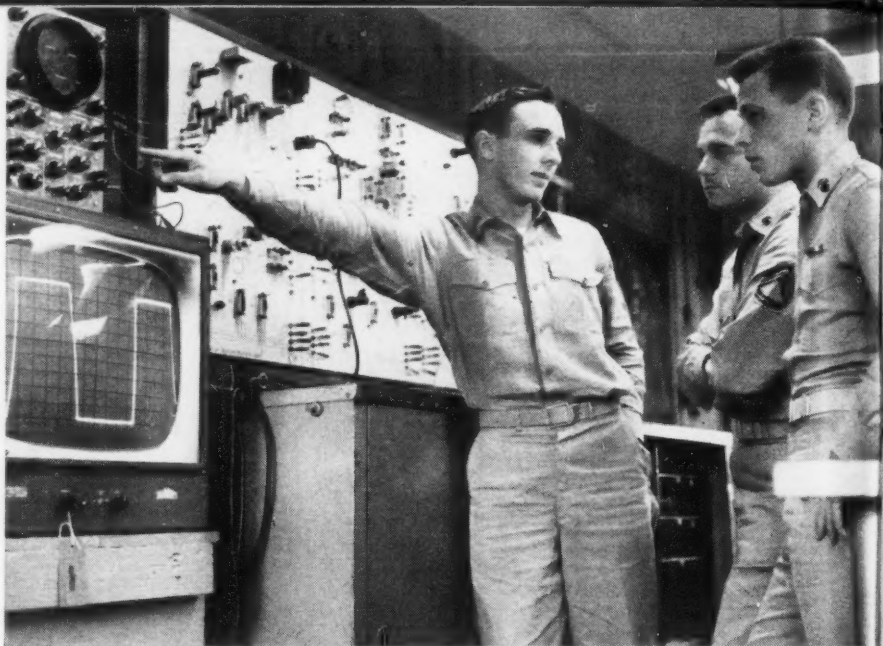
(Training in MOS 2771) Length: seven weeks. Requirements: Graduates of both the Electronics Technician Course Class "A" and Basic Radio Course; women may be enrolled. Quota: 10 or 15 each class (varies). Classes: six per year.

SPECIAL GROUND RADIO REPAIR COURSE (Training in MOS 2771) Length: 20 weeks. Requirements: Graduate of Electronics Technician Course Class "A"; 20 months obligated service; women may be enrolled. Quota: 15 each class. Classes: three per year.

GROUND RADIO TECHNICIAN COURSE (Training in MOS 2771) Length: 24 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. or above; MOS 2771, 2773, 2638 or 2639; 24 months obligated service; women may be enrolled. Quota: 15 each class. Classes: two per year.

SOUND EQUIPMENT REPAIR COURSE (Training in MOS 2773) Length: six weeks. Requirements: Graduates of both the Electronics Technician Course Class "A" and Basic Radio Course; women may be enrolled. Quota: 15 each class. Classes: one per year.

AVIATION RADIO REPAIR COURSE (Training in MOS 6621) Length: 14 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. or below; graduate of Electronics Technician Course Class "A"; GCT 110, 20 months obligated service; women may not be enrolled. Quota: 15 each class. Classes: 10 per year.



Sgt. A. Price showed TSgt. G. Mallette and Cpl. J. Font how wave patterns on an oscillograph determine the working order of a circuit

AVIATION RADIO TECHNICIAN COURSE (Training in MOS 6621) Length: 24 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. or above; MOS 6621, graduate of Aviation Radio Repair Course; 24 months obligated service; women may not be enrolled. Quota: 10 each class. Classes: two per year.

AVIATION RADAR REPAIR COURSE (Training in MOS 6641) Length: 10 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. or below;

graduates of both the Electronics Technician Course Class "A" and Basic Radar Course; GCT 110; 20 months obligated service; women may not be enrolled; confidential security clearance. Quota: 10 each class. Classes: 10 per year.

AVIATION RADAR TECHNICIAN COURSE (Training in MOS 6641 and 6651) Length: 24 weeks. Requirements: Graduate of the Aviation Radar Repair Course; rank of Sgt. and above; MOS 6641 or 6651; 24 months obligated service; women may not be enrolled; confidential security clearance. Quota: 10 each class. Classes: two per year.

For the most part, all students entering classes in radio or radar are graduates of the Electronics Technician Course, Class "A", conducted at Treasure Island, Calif., and Great Lakes, Ill. This includes re-trainees who must first complete this 16-week course before transferring to San Diego for further training. It's likened to a proving ground of things to come. Individuals without the intelligence or aptitude to continue in the communication or electronics field are dropped.

After Class "A" graduates arrive at San Diego, they continue in a predetermined pattern calling for additional basic study (theory) and finally, qualify in one of many fields as repairmen. These graduates next go into the field for a number of years and then have the opportunity to return to technician courses.

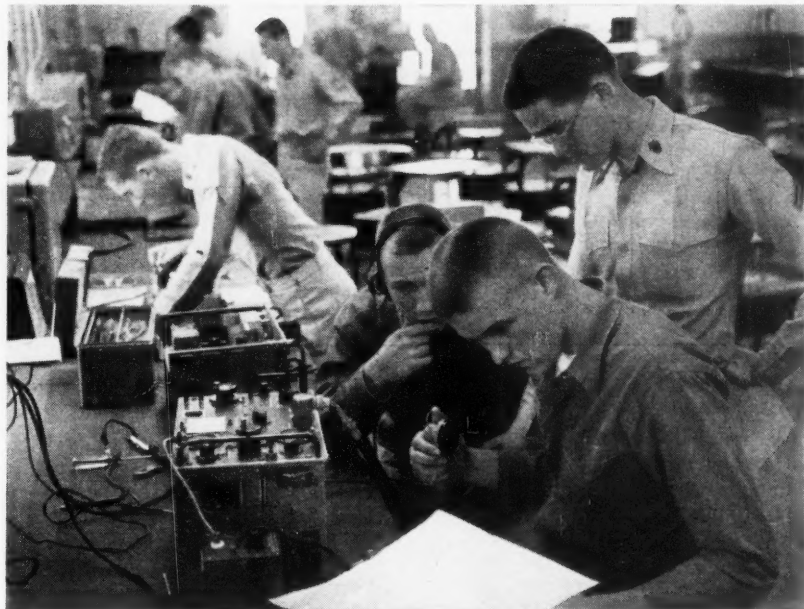
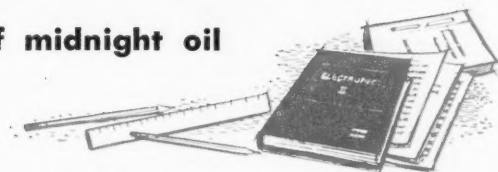
There are no short cuts and it's not unusual for an individual to spend more than a year in classroom work during his career.



After theory comes on-the-job application. These Telephone Repair Course students used an ohm meter to trouble-shoot a switchboard

The lubricant used at C-E School?

Many squirts of midnight oil



Pfcs E. Crockett and M. Miller tried to ferret out the trouble in a radio transmitter-receiver. Cpl. W. Naylor graded their capabilities

One answer to the Corps' all-out effort to "feed" communication personnel with a maximum of schooling was answered by Capt. Knack. "Since World War II, there has been 100 percent improvement in our equipment, operational range and operators," he said.

Col. Keller added, "Radio or radar repairmen of 15 years ago would find the going a little difficult today. Even though the operation of the equipment has remained basically the same, it has become more complex. Greater knowledge is required now of operators, repairmen and technicians, than at any time in Marine Corps history."

Sources of input to C-E Battalion are recruits, Class "A" graduates and volunteers from posts and stations throughout the United States and overseas. All school quotas are dictated by Headquarters Marine Corps. They represent the immediate needs for personnel in certain aviation and ground units. The MOS Manual actually guides the school curriculum. For this reason, individuals who complete one of the 21 courses, have a greater chance in passing the technical test for promo-

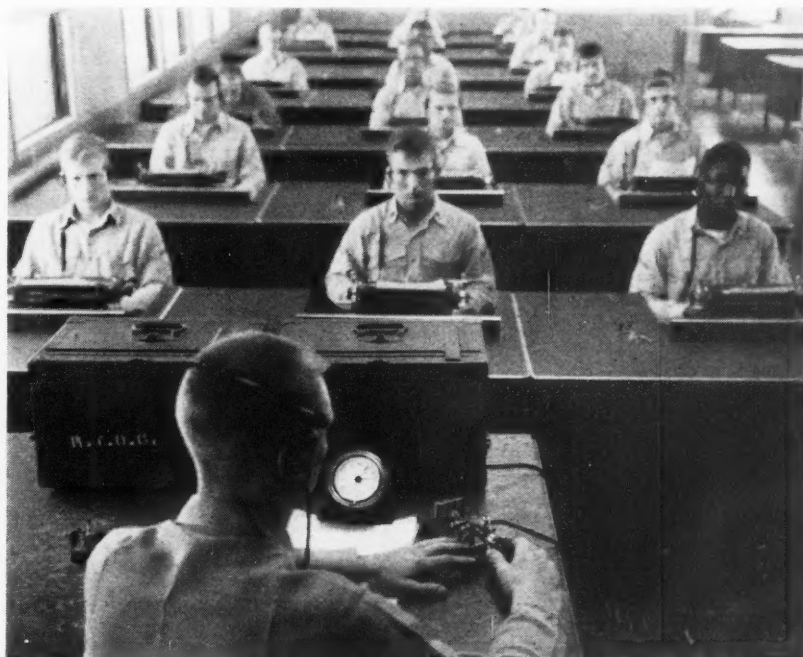
tion. Students are also kept up-to-date in the newest Marine Corps equipment.

Usually, the lower ranking men attend the repair level courses, for example, telephone and radio (aviation and ground) repair courses. Like their big brothers attending the technician courses, classes dealing with theory are the hardest to learn. With this phase of study behind them, the remainder is considered a breeze. They enjoy doing practical field work, but classroom work takes up a big share of the student's time, no matter what course he is taking.

Classes, which number from 10 to 35 students, are dependent on the availability of equipment on hand and the size of the classrooms. The main reason groups are kept to a minimum size is that each individual must actually work on the equipment he is expected to know. He is evaluated regularly on this "field" work.

While the estimated net worth of C-E Battalion is 10½ million dollars, equipment used in the actual training of students is valued at over nine million. The actual worth of a trained radar technician to the Marine Corps is considered to be about \$5000, as compared to \$1000 for a radio operator. The figures represent an estimated cost to train these men as specialists. The price tags are comparable to the amount of money an individual would have to pay out to a civilian trade school or college to gain identical training.

The main object of C-E Battalion is
TURN PAGE



The instructor in Morse Code, Pfc E. Green, sent out code while his students practiced receiving to attain a minimum speed of 16 wpm

SCHOOL (cont.)

to send trained men to the field, not just see that they graduate. For this reason, students are tested at least once a week. Not only does this keep them sharp during daily classes, but it gives the instructors an insight into what the student has retained. For those who fail, a supervised study period is prescribed.

A percentage grade of 70 is considered to be a passing mark for all courses and sub-courses. Whether this grade is arrived at by using a raw score or by grading on a curve is left to the discretion of the school director.

Student drops are at a minimum at C-E Battalion. Probably because all are volunteers. Each has been tested or has a background in the field before he or she enters school. It may be Class "A" accreditation, an acceptable GCT score or actual experience.

In unusual cases where a student fails weekly exams with regularity, the instructors, directors and company commanders make a complete study of the student's school record. They exhaust every possibility before a drop slip is sent to Headquarters Marine Corps.

Recommendations for improvement include supervised night study or re-assignment of the student to a junior class. There have been occasions when it has taken individuals 24 weeks to complete a 16-week course and in a majority of cases this second chance was successful.

Upon graduation from most courses,

those with a standing in the upper one-third of the class, (privates first class or corporals) may be recommended for promotion to corporal or sergeant respectively. Privates undergoing instruction in any course may be recommended for promotion to private first class at any time, provided they have served a minimum of six months in grade and meet all other qualifications.

Graduates are not considered finished products. They have been given only the mental tools of the trade and are advised to keep studying after transfer to the field.

Captain Joseph F. Sudduth, Officer in Charge of the Basic Radio Course, commented to a recent graduating class: "This may mark the end of a sometimes tiresome course of study, but be assured that you are playing a large part in the preparedness of our country. As you depart for units in the Fleet Marine Force, I hope you will take with you the same inquisitiveness, pride and efficiency you demonstrated here."

Because there is usually a need for qualified instructors at C-E Battalion, from the time a student enters a course of study he is watched for possible retention as an instructor. This includes actions in classroom work, in the barracks and on the drill field.

Potentials are interviewed weeks in advance of selection and are asked if they would like to be retained upon graduation. When a choice is determined, the battalion sends a request to HQMC knowing that the individual selected is a volunteer.

The instructors at C-E Battalion are considered to be some of the best men in the communication and electronic fields. Each has the practical knowledge in his field of instruction and possesses the required MOS. In addition to being a graduate of one or more of the C-E Battalion courses, each has received two weeks schooling in technique of instruction at the nearby San Diego Naval Training Center.

Periodically, the instructors themselves are inspected. It's called "TI'ing" (technical inspecting). Senior men have this chore and it's done primarily to improve teaching techniques. No warning is given and the instructor's first realization that he will be given the once-over is when the bell rings and his students file in. He is graded on his lesson plan, presentation, interest, utilization of training aids, etc.

Frequent "welcomed" breaks occur in classrooms located in rear of the Sea School building because of their closeness to Lindbergh Field and the Convair Aircraft Corporation's engine testing site. The roaring noise interruptions are unscheduled and often unravel the best instructor. At times, classes are halted for 10 minutes at a stretch until the noise abates.

On an average, re-trainees have the hardest time and usually grade lowest in their class. To the youngster who joins the Marine Corps following graduation from high school, it's just a continuation of his education. Study patterns have not been changed or interrupted. There's little effort on his part to continue in classroom work.



Neophyte teletype operators practiced to gain more speed. TSgt. Gordon Popp supervised the learners



During a field problem, Pfc J. Griffin received a message while Pfc R. Harcourt adjusted the radio

Not so with the re-trainee. His formal schooling has been delayed by time spent in the field in another occupational specialty. It's understandably difficult for him to "crack" the books and burn the midnight oil once again. Study habits must be regained while he is actually learning a strange vocation.

The reason many re-trainees are entering the communication fields, even though they know it will be difficult, is to learn a useful trade. They also hope to accelerate their promotions, even though there might be a calculated risk.

A good example is Technical Sergeant Robert J. Jones, an administration clerk (0141) who is training to be an aviation radio technician (6621). He has been an E-6 for the past five years.

"I hope to make master sergeant soon after completing this course," he said. Jones, an exceptional re-trainee, was holding down a respectable 91 percent class average.

Training useful "mechanics" in the communication and electronic fields is the battalion's primary mission. In recent years, however, two smaller programs have cropped up in importance—intramural sports competition and reenlistments. Both programs, the envy of other units on the Depot, indicate the strong personal pride individuals have in their unit and assignment in the communication field.

For the fourth straight year, C-E Battalion has won the Commanding General's Athletic Excellency Trophy. Only permanent personnel competed. This year the communicators won over their nearest competitor, the Recruit



TSgt. M. L. Luh taught Basic Radio Course students how to operate the Geiger counter. A small amount of cobalt provided the radiation

Training Command, by 37 points to again gain the right to display the victory cup.

In reenlistments, C-E Battalion leads all other units on the Depot. This enviable record, which also tops the overall Marine Corps average, is quite unusual because the Depot is surrounded by civilian industry. Generally, a man

who has been in the communication field for a few years has picked up ample knowledge to qualify for a good civilian job.

Master Sergeant Anthony Delorenzo is the battalion's reenlistment NCO. He's an aviation radar technician by trade and has had 15 years of service. His office looks like a miniature recruiting station. Posters and slogans take up every spare inch of wall space. A large sign proclaims, "It's A Good Career . . . Stay With It." Delorenzo's normal working hours are an all-out reenlistment effort; in addition he visits with families in their homes to convince wives that a Marine Corps career is second to none.

The C-E Battalion can point with pride to its well rounded school, reenlistment and athletic programs, its modern amateur radio station, electronic repair shop and high military proficiency on the drill field.

"It's a big job we have here and an important one," Col. Keller said. "By turning out proficient operators and technicians, we are maintaining a vital life line in the Marine Corps. In order that we may continue to have a dependable, efficient communication system, this battalion must continue to furnish personnel trained to do the job."

Communication-Electronics School Battalion is doing just that. Students and graduates are an integral part of the Corps' overall preparedness program. **END**



After 16 weeks of study, Cpl. C. Summe received his diploma from Capt. J. Sudduth, who was guest speaker at the graduation exercises

THE GENEROUS SGT. ZIMMERMAN

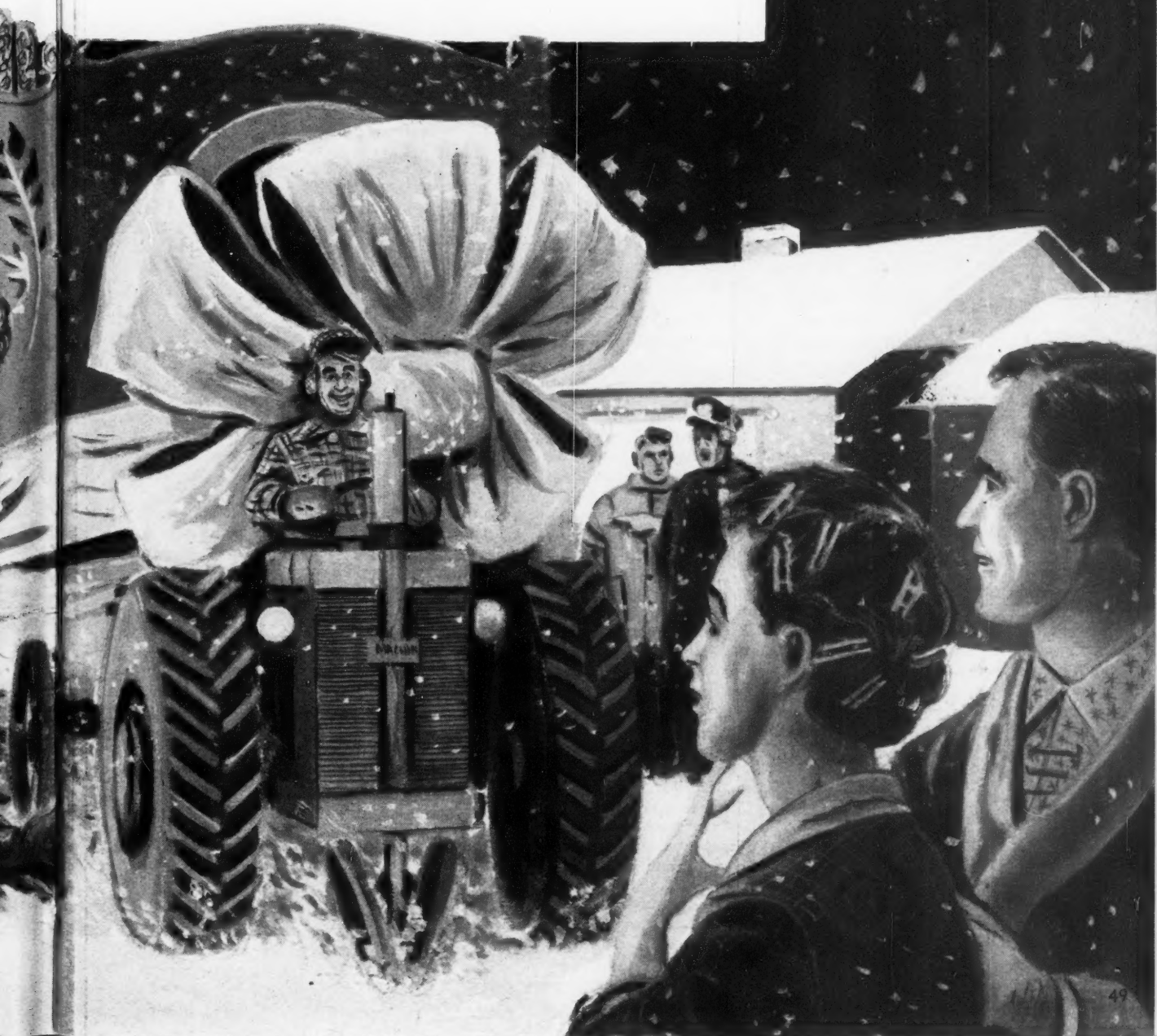
Illustrated by TSgt. Domingo Machin



by Earl Smith

ALTHOUGH IT was early December, the Staff NCO Club looked like an old-fashioned Christmas tree. Red and green festoons circled the mirror behind the bar and then seemed to take off in all directions like a surprised Commie patrol. An oversized holly wreath had been hung over the brick fireplace—replacing the portrait of Smedley Butler which always wound up in the

TURN PAGE



kitchen on Easter, the Fourth of July and the Marine Corps Birthday.

Joe Forsythe and Cookie Rocco were half into their brews when I walked over to the table.

"Kinda early," I said, indicating the Yuletide decorations.

Joe looked up with a funny smile. "Wouldn't want Jimmy to miss 'em," he said. "You know how Jimmy loves Christmas..."

I knew. Master Sergeant Wellington Zimmerman loved Christmas like no other guy I'd ever met. For Jimmy,

from the icy barriers of frozen Chosin.

"The death chant," I said.

Jimmy headed for our table and pulled up a chair. It creaked for mercy as he settled his bulk.

We argued awhile about Vertical Envelopment, then the conversation shifted to Jimmy's retirement.

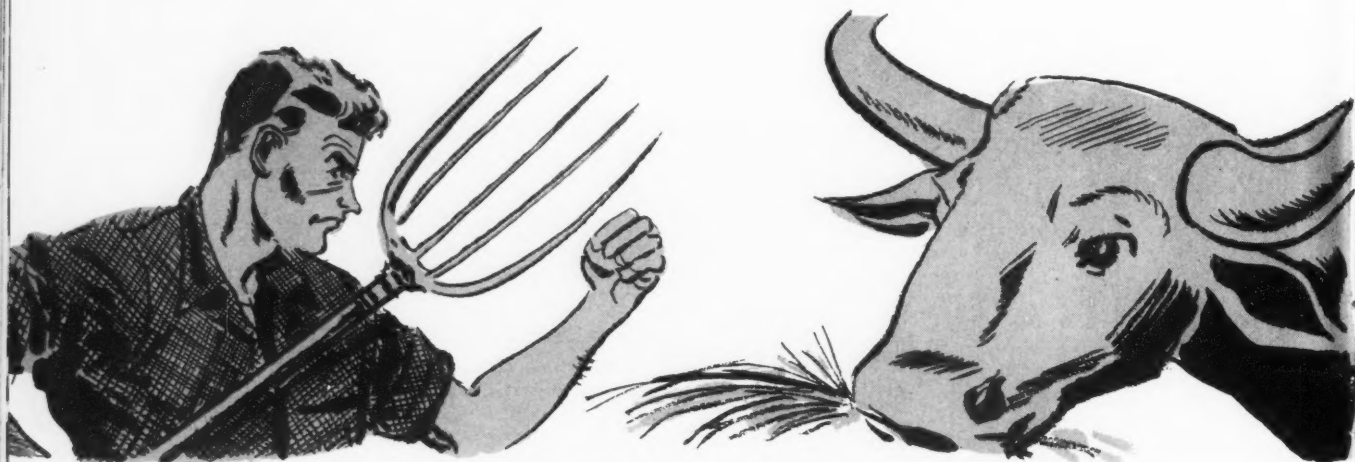
"I'm gonna be the most retired Marine that ever retired," he said. "I've got myself a nice little apartment in town, a nice little wad in the bank that old Corporal 'Cheesy' Foss has been watching over for me. Funny thing, old Cheesy's a bank president now. Who'da thought that'd happen?"

"You got a lot of 'Old Breed' buddies in your hometown, haven't you?"

was waiting for us in his leather office.

He smiled wistfully when we told him Jimmy was retiring on December 24th and taking a small apartment in town.

"Speaking of small apartments," Mr. Foss recalled, "eighteen years ago Betsy and I were living in a third floor efficiency when we received a Christmas present from Alaska. It was a 22-foot totem pole and it took three men to unload it from the truck. The shipper had sent a liberal tip to be paid if the gift was delivered inside my apartment. My stunned wife watched in horror while they used a crane to hoist it up to the third-floor level.



A water buffalo makes a wonderful gift but Zimmerman forgot to include the hay

the holiday meant giving presents and in his thirty-year career he'd given plenty. I had never been able to figure whether it was Jimmy's big heart or his big sense of humor that made his choice of gifts different. They were different in one main respect—they were big. Jimmy always sent the biggest things he could find. While other friends exchanged cuff links, poker sets and boxes of stogies, Jimmy sent suits of armor, outrigger canoes and, to me one happy Christmas, he sent the door to a Scottish castle. No one who knew Jimmy wished him a Merry Christmas, because it was a curse to be on his Christmas list.

I glared at Joe. "All these wreaths and bells will just remind him it's time to send presents."

Joe was still smiling. "He's retiring. Maybe this year it'll be different," he said.

Rocco said, "Not a chance."

Just then a big man filled the doorway and boomed, "Merry Christmas" in a voice that had echoed through the jungles of the 'Canal and ricocheted

Joe asked.

"Sure have. And they still drop down to Barney's when they ain't too busy being top brass in their businesses. Sure will be good to just sit around and swap sea stories with them..."

For two days Sergeant Major Forsythe walked around humming quietly to himself. On the third day we took a trip. He didn't tell me exactly where we were going, but I knew it was Jimmy's hometown.

Joe drove in silence for awhile, then suddenly he asked, "What did you ever do with that castle door Jimmy sent you?"

"I gave it to my brother-in-law. He laid it flat in his back yard and built a two-story garage on it."

"Too bad," Joe said. "Too bad..."

I was beginning to get it. Joe Forsythe isn't the kind of guy who drives seventy-five miles just to see what an old buddy's hometown looks like.

We arrived, in spite of Joe's driving, and pulled up near the First National Bank. Former Corporal Cheesy Foss

"When I came home from the office, I opened the door and fell over it. The totem pole was lying diagonally from a corner of the kitchen to a far corner of the living room. I climbed over it for three months before I could afford to hire a crew to move it to a storage warehouse. And every day it was there the landlady threatened to evict me. I don't have to tell you that Jimmy sent it."

Joe was eager. "Where is it now?" he asked.

"It's lying on the floor alongside of my rec room. People sit on it when we haven't enough chairs. As a matter of fact, I'd like to give it back to Jimmy, now that he's got a small apartment."

"That's what I wanted to hear," Joe said smugly. Then he plunged right in. "How many other buddies in this town would like to get even with the meanest Santa Claus that ever lived?"

Former Corporal Foss beamed on us like we were a couple of oil men from Texas about to open accounts at his bank.

"There are well over a dozen, I'd guess. We could start with Barney Glick—he's got a small corner hotel with an old-fashioned barroom. He knows all the ex-Marines in this town. After you've contacted the others call me and we'll make some plans."

We headed for Barney's place.

Barney was generous with his information—and his beer.

"So Old Jimmy's comin' back..." Barney smiled and shook his head. "See that eight-foot mounted sailfish, up over the bar? Guess when Jimmy sent it to me."

"At Christmas."

"Right. But I was spending Christmas as a boot at Parris Island. My DI made me sleep with the damn thing...and that's not all; I had to take it along to chow and pretend to feed it at every meal. I had a hell of a time; my DI and that fish almost got me a psycho discharge."

My respect for Jimmy's sadistic sense of humor was mounting. I forgot about my castle door.

"Well, Barney," Joe said. "You're gonna get a chance to even things up. Jimmy's gonna get all his presents back, all at once, and all in his cozy little apartment."

Barney joyfully called a hasty happy hour. We wrote down some names of Jimmy's victims and Barney promised to call the rest. A meeting was scheduled for the following night.

Attendance was perfect. Snowflakes pelted the big windows of Barney's emporium as we huddled together at a couple of tables in the corner. There were more than twenty of us, and Barney's girls had to hustle to keep up with the empty glasses. I got that good feeling all over again when I heard those old Gung-ho cronies fighting everything from the Banana Wars to Korea. Many an unsung hero was duly recognized in colorful language that night.

I noted with respect that Jimmy hadn't confined either his friendship or his gift-giving to Marines. There were, in addition to a Marine major general, a colonel, a first lieutenant, two master sergeants, a corporal and a PFC, an Army brigadier general, a Navy captain and a chief petty officer, and an Air Force master specialist. The others were civilians; among them a college professor, the manager of a transportation agency, a doctor, a welder, Cheesy Foss and Barney.

The sea stories waned and Cheesy took over. He explained that Jimmy was getting out on thirty and that we were gathered to arrange a ceremony to honor him.

Master Sergeant Tom Andrews, USMCR, interrupted Cheesy. "We ought to clobber the bum. He's an old

buddy, but Christmas sure does something to our friendship. You all know what it means to have him remember you at Christmas. Even in the jungle he didn't give up. We were dug in, waiting for a Banzai; snipers were all over and what does Jimmy show up with? My Christmas present—seven native "slaves" which he'd borrowed from the tribal chief. They tried to crowd in my foxhole with me. Sure, it was a joke, but how'd I know?"

The sergeant's recollection started a chain reaction.

"I first knew Jimmy about 25 years ago when he was in my company," Major General Garrett recalled. "Later he was assigned to China duty, and Mrs. Garrett, who is very fond of him, asked him to send her something Oriental."

"Just before Christmas it arrived. A seven-foot high round brass gong from a Chinese temple, complete with hammer and stand. It nearly filled the tiny living room of our quarters, and it was so heavy that the floor had to be reinforced under it. The first time it was struck, neighbors poured out in the street for two blocks in all directions. I issued an order that it had to go, but Mrs. Garrett countermanded it."

The general sighed. "It became the favorite plaything of our three children. They struck it to herald the arrival and departure of guests, to announce mealtime and on just about any flimsy excuse for a fanfare or signal."

Cheesy Foss raised his hand for silence. "Gentlemen," he said in a formal tone, "how many of you have ever received a Christmas present from Sergeant Zimmerman?"

Everyone had.

"Now, how many of you," continued Cheesy, "would like to give Sergeant Zimmerman a special gift, now that he is going to retire and has a small apartment of his own?"

Everyone wanted to.

"And how many of you still have the original or a reasonable duplicate of the present given you by Jimmy—and now feel you can part with it?"

A discussion followed. Brigadier General Armound, USA, thought his children were now old enough to give up the Venetian gondola that Zimmerman had sent them from Italy. The Armounds had been stationed at a desert base at the time.

Chief Gunner's Mate Towne would be happy to part with the 1000-pound statue of a Javanese goddess that Jimmy had given him 10 years earlier.

Professor Cooper said he could get back the authentic Roman chariot now deposited with a friend in the country. And First Lieutenant Rodgers reluctantly agreed to give up the South Sea

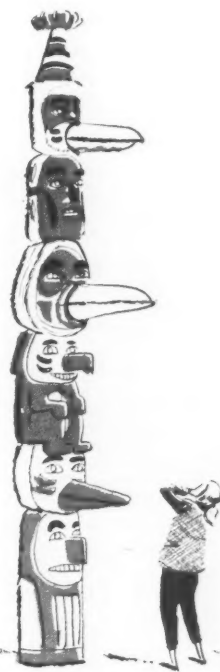
Island native hut on which he had paid storage during years as an apartment dweller, and which now filled most of his back yard.

Sergeant Mills said he would be happy to part with the French guillotine that had arrived two years ago on Christmas Eve for Mills' young son, Tommy. Even with a rubber blade substituted, it was an uncomfortable thing to have around the house. New neighbors were always fainting or getting hysterical when Tommy demonstrated how it worked on their offspring.

But PFC Vernon was stymied. "I like to never have got rid of that water buffalo last year," he declared. "It took forever for those zoo people to agree to take it—something about quarantine and shots—and all the while I was being charged board and that 1500-pound monster was chomping up bales of expensive feed. I'd sooner tangle with a live bomb than get mixed up with that critter again."

Professor Cooper then suggested that a stuffed buffalo be substituted as PFC Vernon's contribution. He thought he knew where a moth-eaten specimen could be had for the asking.

I had begun to mull the whole thing over in my mind—chariots, gondolas, guillotines, statues, sailfish—a moving outfit would want all the money in Cheesy's vaults to move that stuff. Then Mr. Albert Palmer, a distinguished looking citizen who had remained silent during most of the discussion, spoke. "I'm the regional manager of (continued on page 84)



by Don Curto

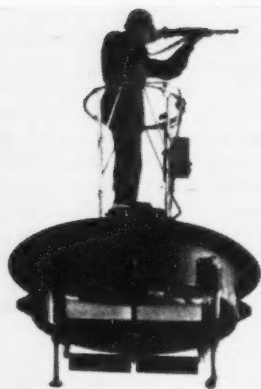


Photo courtesy of Hiller Helicopters
The Hiller XROE-1 Rotorcycle
can cruise 27 miles at 52 mph

GOING UP



Photo courtesy of Hiller Helicopters
By shifting the weight of his body, the pilot controls the direction of the Hiller Flying Platform. The machine's rotor is an enclosed fan

Shove off on liberty in your own flying machine? The author thinks inexpensive helicopters, like inspections, are bound to come



Photo courtesy of Hiller Helicopters

Due to the high fuel consumption by its tip-powered jet engines, the Ramjet now has a short cruising

range. With improvements on engines and fuels, the Ramjet may be the ideal helicopter of the future

THE GUNNY checked in at the company office, picked up his leave papers from the clerk's desk, and left the office. He stopped at the MP post near the parking lot entrance. "What's the north traffic control pattern for the day?" he asked.

"One thousand north, but you'd better check with the MP over the main gate area."

The Gunny went to his parking spot, checked the rotor clearance for his one-man helicopter, noted that he would have to stop for fuel along the way and, after getting clearance for the take-off area, started the engine. The wind gauge dial stood at 15 miles per hour from the south. He taxied to the small strip in the center of the area, aimed his 'copter south and revved the engine. There was the usual feeling of elation as he set the controls and left the ground going straight up, slowly at

first, then picking up speed as he leveled the craft off.

At 50 miles an hour, which was the base speed limit, it took the Gunny less than two minutes to reach the main gate area. Then he banked the 'copter to the right and headed up for the 1000-foot lane. Sure beats the old automobile system, he thought. I'll be at the lake in an hour for some cold beer and some good fishing. And thanks to the Top, I beat the heavy air traffic by 30 minutes.

Transportation had changed, but sergeants had not.

Sounds fantastic doesn't it? So did the idea of an earth satellite.

However, don't turn your car back to the finance company yet. The day of the privately owned small helicopter is still some time in the future. As sure as there will always be Saturday inspections, the day will come when you'll shove off for liberty in your own

flying machine. But it's likely to be a one-man affair, a two-seater at most, for many years to come. Anything larger than that is going to run into real dough for a few decades.

Since the one-man helicopter is the only kind any of us are going to be able to afford for some time, let's take a look at what's around now and make some guesses at future developments.

In the history of almost all aircraft, the military has been the leader in development. Civilian uses have been largely secondary and have taken over where the armed forces left off. The same is true for the helicopter. The military helicopter proved itself in Korea—with due gratitude to Marine Corps concepts. This was the first really extensive use of 'copters, and they did everything from moving troops to laying wire, from rescuing downed pilots to behind-the-lines scouting. But most of these 'copters were large, and even

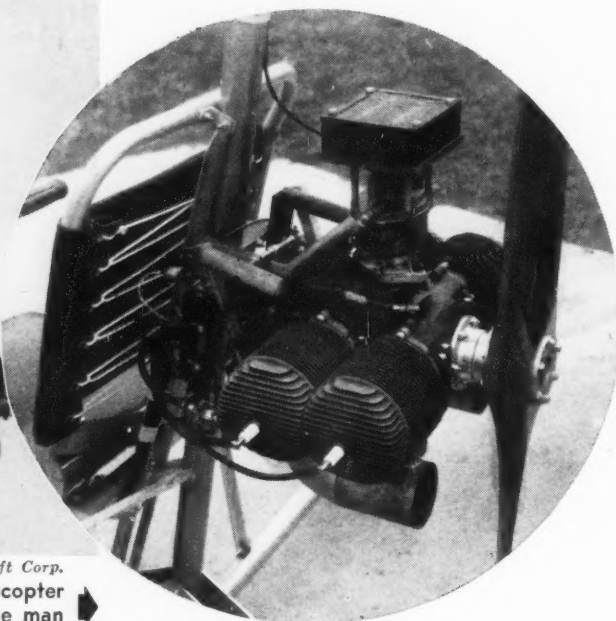
TURN PAGE



Photo courtesy of Bensen Aircraft Corp.

The 40 horsepower engine in a Bensen Gyrocopter is small and light enough to be lifted by one man

Photo courtesy of Bensen Aircraft Corp.
 The Bensen Gyrocopter is a small aircraft priced within the means of the average man



GOING UP (cont.)

the two-seaters were expensive. They were also complicated and demanded a highly trained pilot.

Larger 'copters can tow tanks, or an LST; two helicopters can swing an aircraft carrier around. But these run into fortunes, and who wants to turn an aircraft carrier around, anyway?

Despite the fact, then, that the military 'copter has proved itself and that more than 20 companies are in the business of building helicopters, the civilian 'copter for the average man has not yet been produced. There are some privately owned helicopters around, probably less than 50 by individuals and not more than three or four hundred by private companies. The cheapest of these costs about \$40,000.00!

As of this writing there is no true helicopter available for private ownership at a reasonable price—that of a medium priced automobile. In foreseeing the future, we'll again have to scan the military horizon.

The small, light and economical one-man helicopter has been a military dream. Actually plans were drawn centuries ago by Leonardo da Vinci for a small helicopter-type of aircraft. It never flew, but the idea has been around for a long time. And, the drive to design and produce a military one-

man 'copter was probably started by the corporal who was ordered to take his fire team and check the top of a 2000-foot ridge in Korea, and be back at 1800. Someone must have heard him when he mumbled: "Whatta you want me to do, fly?"

By 1954, the Navy had taken steps to arrange for research and design of a one-man helicopter which would be simple and rugged, economical and easy to fly. As a result, two 'copters have undergone testing.

One is the XROE-1 Rotorcycle made by Hiller Helicopters in Palo Alto, Calif. The other, the XRON-1 Rotorcycle, is produced on the other side of the country by the Gyrodyne Company of America at St. James, Long Island.

Both machines are light. Hiller's craft weighs in at 270 pounds, empty, and Gyrodyne's at "about 100 pounds more, due to the additional weight of the more powerful Porsche engine." Each craft is different in basic design, however. Hiller's XROE-1 is a "conventional" type with a rotor powered by a 40 h.p. Nelson engine and with a small tail rotor to counteract the torque.

Gyrodyne's XRON-1 is of coaxial design, that is, it has two rotors spinning in opposite directions, each countering the torque of the other. This eliminates the tail rotor. Directional control is by "tip brakes" which allow one rotor to drag, thus turning the machine.

Both machines were designed for simplicity and handling ease. It is reported that a short instruction period is enough for the average Marine to learn to fly. These machines were developed for observation, liaison, rescue and small unit tactics. This might mean—if the motor transport people will let you get your hands on one—that the next time you have to work the point or lead a flank patrol, the main body can go at any speed it desires and you won't have to scramble through the brush to keep up.

Both helicopters can be collapsed into a fairly small package for easy moving and can also be dropped by air, which might come in handy some day to a squad besieged on some forward hill. They are built so that they can be assembled by one person in a matter of minutes. Top speed at sea level for both 'copters is approximately 70 miles per hour, with a cruising speed of about 52 mph. Present range is more than 25 miles.

Performance of the Gyrodyne XRON-1 is comparable to the XROE-1, but slightly better due to the larger, more powerful German Porsche 1600 Super engine which has replaced the Nelson engine used by Hiller and formerly by Gyrodyne.

Neither craft, however, is available for the private owner. If it were, the cost would undoubtedly be very high. Gyrodyne has a civilian model planned,

with an enclosed cabin, also plans for a two-seater version of the Rotorcycle. But availability is uncertain.

Hiller Helicopters cautions that "one of the most erroneous impressions being given to the public by some news stories is that one-man helicopters or other vertical take-off devices are 'right around the corner' for general mass use." They point out that "although we are trying for simplicity, and have achieved it, relatively, with some flight articles, we are many years from the point where the single items now flying can be produced in great quantities at low cost."

Yet, there is no question that Hiller, Gyrodyne and the more than 20 other companies are looking forward to the day of mass produced flying machines. Well, you ask, what's causing all the delay? That's easy. "It's the little item

which causes most delay and most troubles . . . money.

Let's see some of the problems in relation to car development. When Henry Ford designed his Model T, he put a car on the road that was cheap and easy to drive. But, and this is the vital factor, it was a car with many faults, as anyone who has ever driven one knows. It was likely to conk out anywhere—and frequently did. But, the public took it in its stride, and actually helped Ford produce a better car and iron out the wrinkles.

With helicopters, however, the flying public cannot serve in the same capacity. The helicopter that you fly must be perfect. You cannot fix a dead engine at 2000 feet. The producer of the one-man helicopter must sell a machine that is as near to perfect as possible. To get all the bugs out, to test and

retest and test again, to get past the strict Civil Aeronautics Authority requirements takes money, much money. This kind of preparation boosts the initial cost of the small helicopter and practically puts it out of reach.

The present small 'copter still presents serious cost problems because of its design. The powered rotor must have gears and drives and clutches, all expensive components.

Are there any other possibilities then? Can the flying machine be made economically? The answer is probably yes.

There are now three different types of small craft which have flown, one of which is in operation in both the Army and the Navy. One you can even purchase cheaply.

Possibly the most startling of the new flying machines is the ducted-fan flying platform, first developed for the Office of Naval Research by Hiller Helicopters. The project has since been taken over by the Army.

In effect, the pilot of the flying platform stands on top of his rotor, which is an enclosed fan. The method of flying is almost as instinctive as walking. By shifting the weight of his body, the pilot controls the direction of the machine. The revolutions of the fan determine the height and speed of the platform. If you've ever wanted to fly

TURN PAGE

More than 20 manufacturers are looking forward to the day of low-cost mass-produced 'copters for the public



Photo courtesy of Bensen Aircraft Corp.

"Fill 'er up!" The Gyrocopter may be driven on the ground at 30 mph. Its top in-flight speed is 75 mph



Photo courtesy of Hiller Helicopters

Three-seated helicopters, like the Hiller 12-C, are still too expensive for the average flight enthusiast

GOING UP (cont.)

like a bird, you might do it someday in this rig, or a development of it.

Then there is the Army's air jeep, which might use the ducted fan principle. Drawing board pictures show it to be about as wide as a present day auto, yet able to carry four people and scoot over the ground at better than 100 mph. The development of the craft and its improvement will undoubtedly play an important part in making the dream of a low cost, mass production air vehicle eventually come true.

More conventional in design than the flying platform (which actually flies) or the air jeep (being researched) is the tip-powered helicopter. These machines have ram-jet engines on the tips of the rotors so that by driving the blades from their tips with simple jet engines, torque (that old problem) is eliminated and the entire aircraft is greatly simplified. Both the Army and Navy are currently using a tip-powered, ram-jet helicopter and there are also several experimental single-seat craft designed to use the tip-powered principle.

Hiller's HOE-1 Ramjet, a two-seater, has a 60-knot speed and an endurance of only 25 minutes, again pointing up the short cruising range of present small 'copters. Another problem of the jet-powered 'copter is its necessary heavy gross weight because of the high fuel consumption of the jet engines.

Obviously, in this jet age, the tip-powered 'copter is going to get a lot of attention. It seems possible that with improvement on jet engines and fuels some of the present problems may be solved. It may become the "optimum" machine for which producers are looking.

Now to get to the only one-man craft that we know can be obtained by the average man at a reasonable price. Bensen Aircraft, of Raleigh, N.C. has a small bird called the Gyrocopter, which as the name implies, is not a true helicopter. It combines the features of a helicopter with an autogyro. Its rotor is not power driven, but is free-wheeling, or in "autorotation," turning independently from the engine.

As a free-wheeling rotor, it creates no torque on the body of the craft. This eliminates the clutches, gear boxes, shafting and other expensive items in the "conventional" helicopter. It also, of course, eliminates the machine's vertical take-off and landing ability, which is why it is not a true helicopter.

The Gyrocopter is powered by a 40 horsepower Nelson engine which operates as a pusher. Even with the engine, the craft is light enough to be lifted by one man and small enough to be

carried atop a car. The company says that it can be assembled or knocked down in about 20 minutes by one man with only a pair of wrenches.

Since the machine is powered by a pusher-type propeller, the 'copter depends on forward motion to stay airborne, like an airplane. Its forward speed may be reduced to zero, however, without a stall, since the rotor blades turn freely. It will not hover in dead calm air, but can maintain level flight at 15 mph. Thus, if there were winds of 15 mph it could rise and descend vertically.

In its present form, the Gyrocopter takes off from the ground after a short run, most of which is used to get the rotors up to take-off speed. Once the rotor is brought up to flying speed, only 50 feet is needed for take-off.

The company says that a mechanical pre-rotation device is now under development to bring the rotors up to flying speed quickly. A purely vertical rising and the ability to land that way will also be incorporated later as optional equipment, a company spokesman said.

The Gyrocopter normally lands at an airspeed of 7 mph and rolls about 10 to 20 feet in dead calm air. Preliminary performance data released by the company claims a cruising speed at sea level of 60 mph with a maximum speed of 75 mph. It has a service ceiling of 12,500 feet and a range of 120 miles. Presumably, the range could be increased by increasing the fuel capacity.

The simplicity of the 'copter, its low initial cost and the safety factor of the free-wheeling (continued on page 85)



Photo courtesy of Hiller Helicopters

Privately-owned helicopters number less than 50, with not over 400 owned by big business. If production goes up, prices will come down



Photo courtesy of Hiller Helicopters

The XROE-1 may be collapsed into a small package for easy moving. One person can assemble the light helicopter in a matter of minutes

ROYAL VISIT



by MSgt. Paul Sarokin

A 21-gun salute, booming within the 8th & 1 compound, signaled the arrival of Prince Philip



Photo by MSgt. W. V. Brown

Prince Philip, accompanied by Lt. Col. W. Miller, Col. L. Chapman and the Commandant, inspected an honor guard of 8th & 1 Marines

SHORTLY AFTER 1100 on a chill Saturday last October, six U. S. Marine Band trumpeters, dressed in brilliant red uniforms, heralded the arrival of a royal guest at the Marine Barracks in Washington, D. C. Neighborhood merchants, accustomed only to the blare of bugles and rattle of drums, were startled by an unprecedented 21-gun salute and watched in amazement as smoke billowed from the parade ground. The historic occasion: a visit by England's Prince Philip.

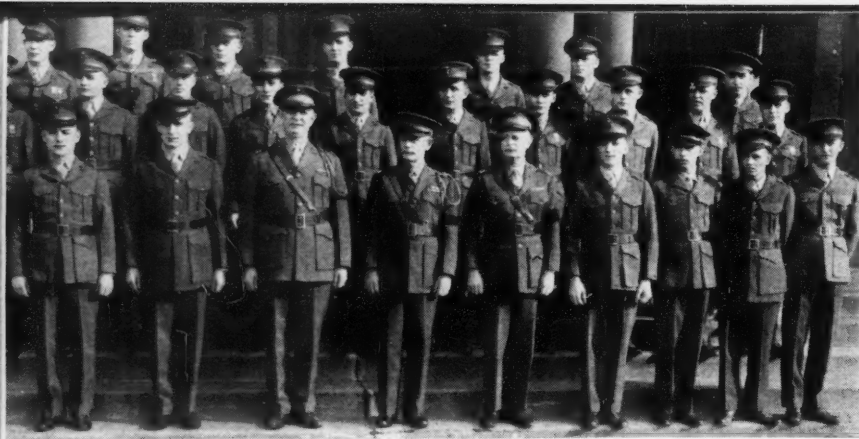
To render appropriate honors, resourceful Marines had trucked in a battery from the Philadelphia Supply Depot. The guns, now permanently mounted along the south arcade at Eighth and Eye, were manned by MCI Artillery Course instructors.

Prince Philip, resplendent in the uniform of a Captain General of the Royal Marines, was accompanied by the Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, General Randolph McC. Pate, as he inspected the troops and witnessed an honor guard composed of MCI and Ceremonial Company Marines. The honor guard carried the colors of the 10 British Commonwealth nations.

The royal visitor stopped three times during his inspection to ask about the marksmanship medals the Marines wore. "He seemed avidly interested," said First Lieutenant Frank Mitchell, platoon commander of a ceremonial company, "in the scores necessary to qualify for the medals."

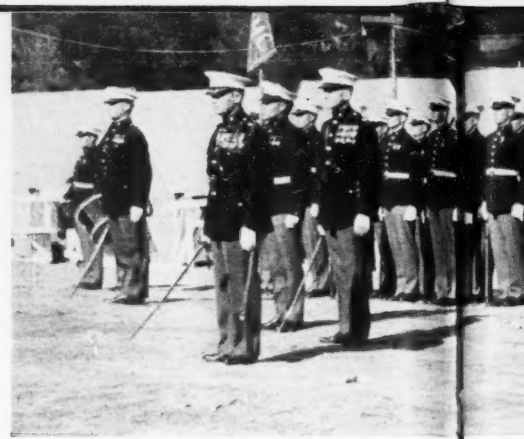
First Sergeant J. R. Alsop, Jr., was surprised to note that the Prince speaks with hardly a trace of a British accent. "If I hadn't known he was English," the Top remarked, "I would never have believed it. . . . He talks more like an American than anyone I've ever known from England."

After the formal inspection the Prince visited the Commandant's quarters, then returned to the White House, where he and Queen Elizabeth were guests of the President. **END**



Submitted by Ralph Hackett

The graduating class of the Clerical School at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, January, 1933. The school taught Marine Corps administration



Submitted by Mrs. Joyce N. Slayton

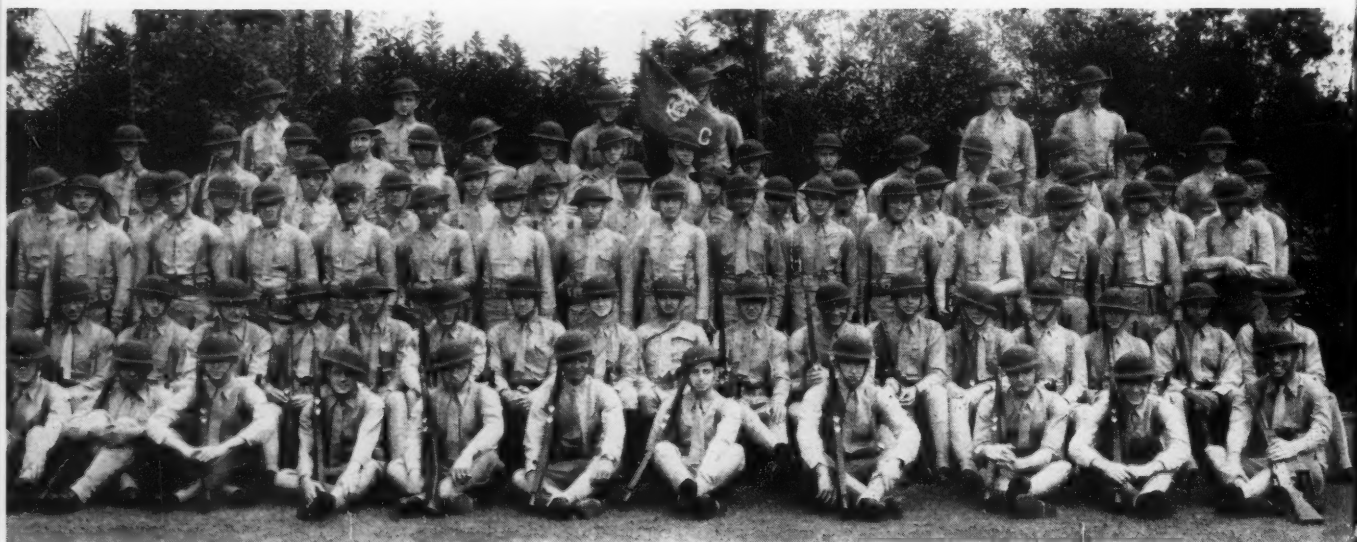
CORPS ALBUM

HERE ARE some more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.



Submitted by 1stSgt. S. A. Bixler, USMC

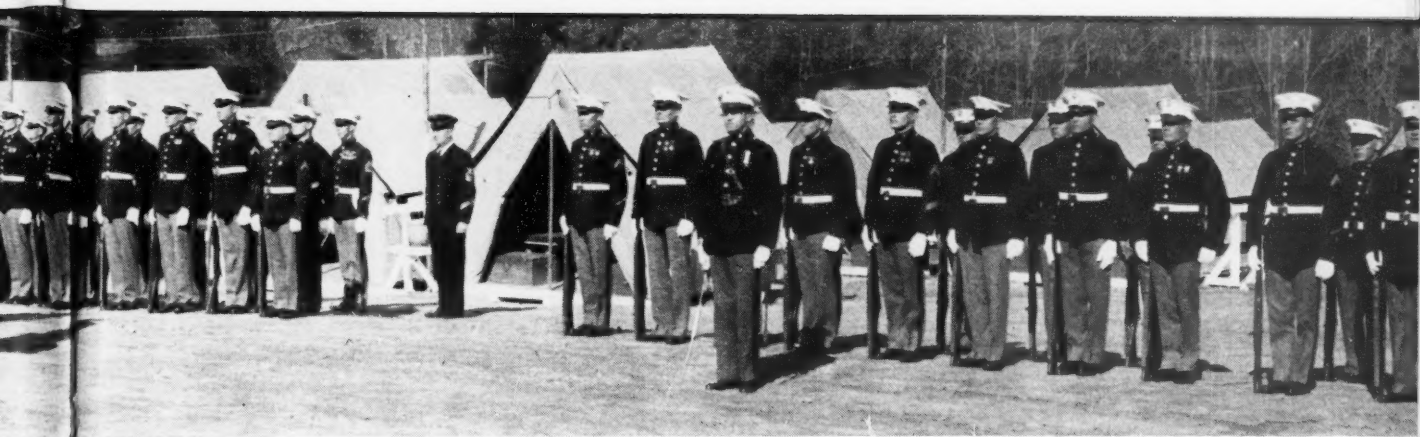
Airmen of Aircraft One at Quantico showed mud Marines that flyers could shoot in 1937. Col. Geiger, the CO, posed with the team



Submitted by Major J. M. Brooks, USMCR

Marines from Cavite were transferred to Shanghai in 1937 to form "C" Company. They returned to

the Philippines as part of the Fourth Marines when the war began. Captain Coffman was their C.O.



Lt. Col. L. C. Shepherd and Capt. Evans Carlson ran the President's Guard at Warm Springs, Ga.,

in 1935. The Marines found it difficult to maintain a spit and polish appearance while living in the field

From time to time, readers have requested information about the Corps Album photos we have printed. The following list of names and addresses of this month's contributors will make it possible for readers to write directly to the owners of the pictures for identification or information not contained in the captions.

Ralph Hackett
1520 S. 58th St. Philadelphia 43, Pa.

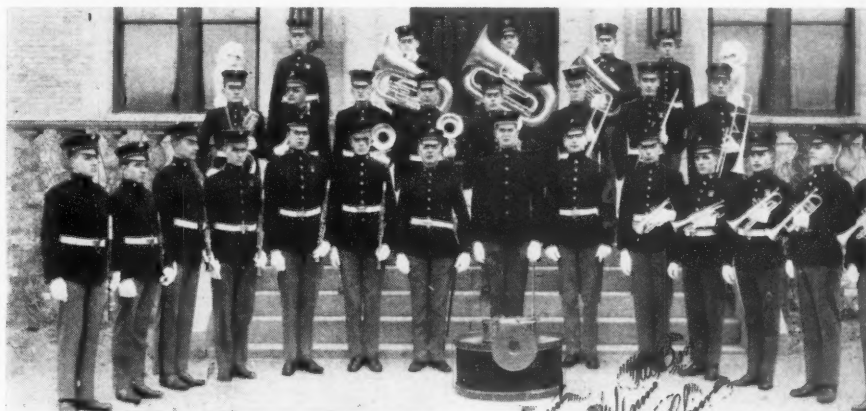
1stSgt Stewart A. Bixler USMC
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Major J. M. Brooks, USMCR
Jonesville, Michigan

Joyce N. Slayton
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Captain Leland L. Brigham USMC (Ret.)
Waits River, Vermont

SgtMaj Lonnie D. Fay USMC
1717 Butler Circle, Midway Park, N.C.



Submitted by Capt. L. L. Brigham, USMC (Ret.)

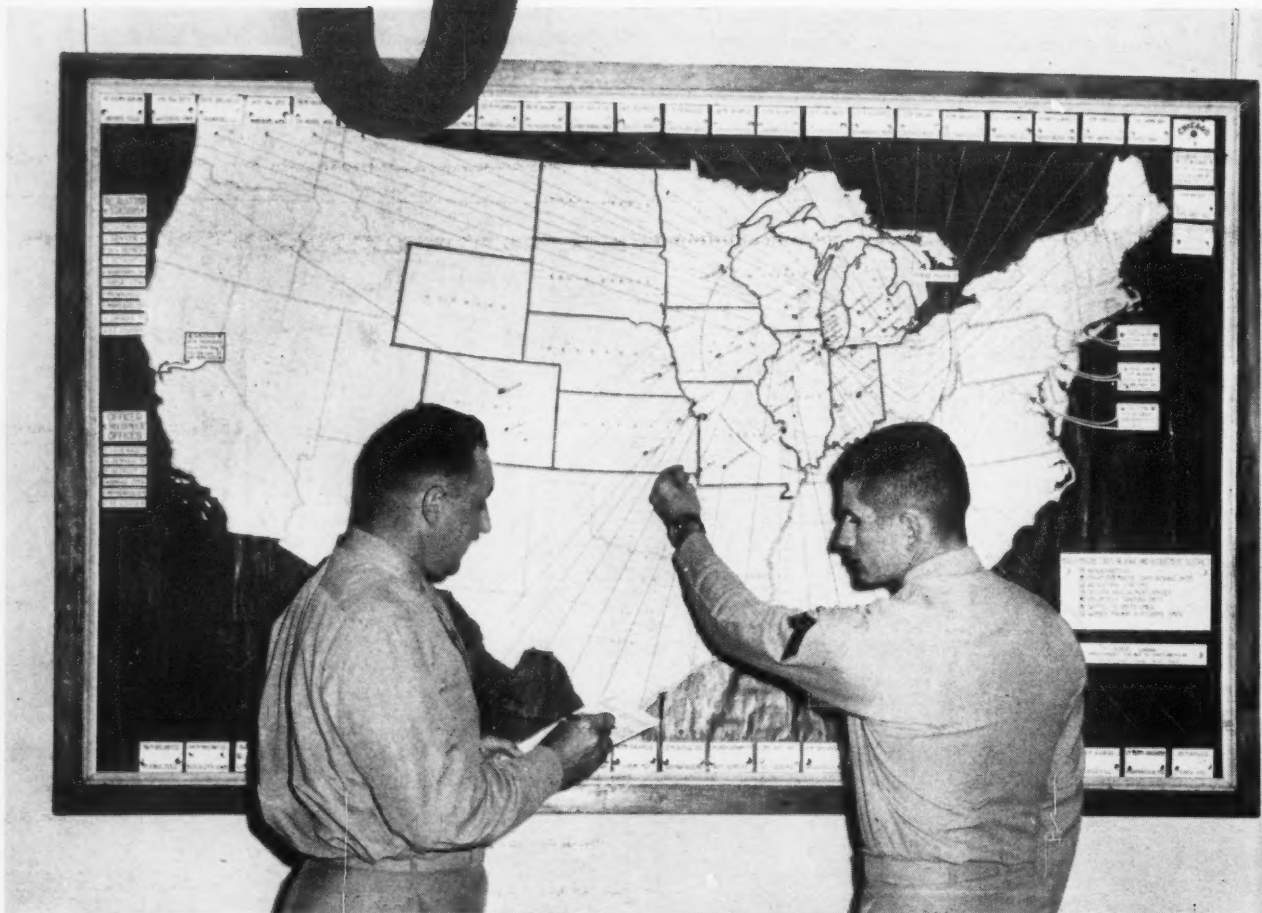
Duty in the Corps was world wide in WWI when most of the troops went to France. This was the Marine Band in Peking, China, in 1917



A few months after this picture was taken of the Marine Detachment aboard the USS Ranger, most

of these Marines were in combat. Captain Thomas H. Hughes was the detachment commanding officer

THE 9TH MCRRD



The locations of Reserve units in the 9th MCRRD are indicated on this large map. Sgt. George P.

Graves pinpointed two new satellite units in Kansas under the direction of Major Roland L. Colella

Duty at a Reserve and Recruitment District Headquarters offers a change of pace from the usual FMF, post and station routine

IN THE CENTER of Chicago's "loop," that downtown area encircled by the overhead tracks of roaring suburban trains, stands the weatherworn U.S. Court-house. Spread out on the 7th, 8th, 11th, 13th and 15th floors of the court-house is the Ninth Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District Headquarters. The 12th floor is occupied by the Marine Recruiting Station.

Colonel Michael S. Currin, a veteran of more than 29 years of service, heads

by MSgt. Donald F. Ball

Photos by
SSgt. Woodrow W. Neel

the Corps' largest Reserve and Recruitment District. Within the limits of the Ninth District's 13-state area are 10 Recruiting Stations and 48 Organized Ground Units.

"Our mission," said Col. Currin as he fired up his inevitable cigar, "is to get the best Marines we can through the Regular Recruiting Service. Then, in our Reserve Branch, we must train our Reservists so they will be ready for whatever may come. I regard this training as being of the utmost importance."

Although the District Headquarters is handicapped by a limited budget, a shortage of personnel and inadequate office space, it still manages to meet its objective—quite often with a plus factor.

The Ninth District furnishes approxi-



Col. M. Currin, the District Director, conferred with (l to r) Lt. Cols. R. Hael and E. Bryan. Sgt. Maj. Schaeffer sat in on the discussion

mately 30 per cent of the Marine Corps' input of recruits and the 50,000 Reservists on its rolls reinforce its claim to being the largest District in all respects. By way of emphasis, Major Clarence E. Ooley, the District Adjutant, pointed out that the District could furnish

enough Marines to man three combat divisions. "We must never forget," said Major Ooley, "that in back of every one of our Reserve record books stands a Reservist who is every bit as important as a Regular Marine. When the chips are down, we've found that a Reservist fights just as good a war as a Regular."

The Reserve Records Section, under the direction of Major Marion E. Markey, is located on the 13th and 15th decks in the Courthouse cupola. The section performs the functions of a company office for its 50,000 Reservists—and all by mail.

"That's our big problem here," explained Master Sergeant Lester R. Bach, NCO-in-Charge of the Records Section. "We never see the people whose records we keep. Our only way to contact them is through the mails, and just to keep addresses current keeps us hopping. It certainly would help us a lot if Reservists would keep us informed whenever they move."

In addition to the Reservists' service record books, the section handles all general correspondence. "The Reservists write us about everything and anything," said Bach, "but mostly they're concerned about their remaining military obligation and their medals."

During the last fiscal year, when all Class III Ready Reservists were to be screened, questionnaires were mailed out. After they were returned, it was necessary for the information to be entered on each man's service record in order for him to be classified properly.

All sections in the District Headquarters turned to so the job could be completed by the June 30 deadline.

TURN PAGE



Sergeants Maxwell, Riley, Umfleet and Baker (front to back) refilled some of the 50,000 Reservists' record books pulled for screening



In the center of the Logistics Branch office, Major T. Toups, Lt. R. Kargol and MSgt. H. Thomas ironed out a unit's supply problem

THE 9TH MCRRD (cont.)

Overtime was commonplace and other sections sent men topside when their regular duties permitted. Casual personnel from the Marine Barracks, Great Lakes, Ill., were brought in and after nearly 20,000 extra man hours the job was completed—and on time.

On the 15th floor a Machine Room Section maintains addressograph plates for all Class III Reservists on the Ninth District's rolls. The plates, sorted by occupational field, have metal tabs which indicate the state where the Reservist is living, his rank, his Reserve Status (Ready or Standby) and his military obligation.

In the event of a mobilization or other emergency, these plates will be fed into a machine which sorts them according to a pre-set classification. The machine is capable of printing 6000 sets of orders an hour!

Under peacetime procedures this machine addresses copies of *The Reserve Marine*, the monthly publication of the Marine Corps Reserve, for mailing to Reservists in the Ninth District. The section keeps the addressograph plates up to date, changing the addresses and the information on the tabs as required.

On the 11th floor, the Procurement Aids Branch, under Captain William J. O'Brien, originates releases, TV slides, spot announcements and other recruiting aids for distribution to the recruiting stations. The Branch's photo lab furnishes photographs for display and other publicity purposes.

The monthly news publication for the District, the *Ninth District Reporter*, is published by the Procurement Aids Branch. Staff Sergeant William B. Evans is the editor.

Another function of Procurement Aids is the Training Film Library which furnishes combat and training film to Recruiting Stations and Organized Reserve Units. Technical Sergeant Charles E. Alberts, Jr., is in charge

and one of his duties is to check each film as it is returned. He uses an Inspect-O-Film machine which cleans and adds a preservative to the film as it is processed.

The Women Marines Branch of the Ninth District is headed by Major Jeanette I. Sustad, whose duties are to supervise and coordinate Reserve Platoons, Officer Procurement and Regular Recruiting. She visits and inspects the Women Marine recruiters in the District at least once a year. She also visits women's colleges during the school year to interest qualified candidates in the Women Marine Officer Procurement Program.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward W. Bryan, Assistant Director for Recruiting, correlates and directs the Ninth District's recruiting program throughout the Midwest. Ten Recruiting Stations blanket the 13-state area and they are supported by 105 substations.

In fiscal year 1957, nearly one-third of the Marine Corps' input, (15,695 recruits) were sent to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, by Ninth District recruiters. Col. Bryan is proud of the fact that recruits from the Midwest have an extremely low rejection rate at the recruit depot.

The male Officer Procurement Program is also directed by Col. Bryan. Seven Officer Procurement teams are scattered throughout the District. Captain William A. Lawrence is in charge of the Chicago team.

Adjacent to Col. Bryan's office, on the seventh floor, is the office of the As-



Sgt. Richard Bogdala used a small addressograph printer to check out the accuracy of address changes made in several trays of plates

sistant Director for Reserve, Lieutenant Colonel Robert J. Hael. He has the responsibility for all Reservists, Organized and Inactive, within the Ninth District.

The 48 Organized Ground Reserve Units showed, in a recent tabulation, nearly 500 officers and more than 6000 enlisted on the rolls. This indicates that the Reserve Program in the District has been making steady progress.

A further indication of progress is the organization of 25 satellite Organized Reserve units. These smaller outfits, situated 25 to 50 miles from the parent unit, are operated at little or no

expense and enable Reservists, who would not otherwise be able to attend drills at the parent unit, to participate in the Organized Reserve Program.

"Since most Reservists in Organized Units are new to the Marine Corps," said Lt. Col. Hael, "we try to create as intensive a military atmosphere as possible during unit drill periods. This, we believe, is a contributing factor toward our excellent drill attendance.

"The growth of any Organized Reserve Unit," he continued, "is based on the interest of individual members. If they're not interested, they won't get their friends to join."

The Director and Assistant Directors are not chairborne. They spend a great deal of time on the road, visiting the various units within the far-flung Ninth District command.

The Logistics Branch is an important part of any command, and especially in the Ninth District, where great distances complicate matters. Major Thaddeus J. Toups is the Officer-in-Charge while First Lieutenant Raymond C. Kargol, the Accountable Officer, has the direct responsibility for more than five million dollars worth of Government property within the Ninth District.

The Section operates on a fiscal accounting system, keeping a record of money allocated to and spent by the individual units. "One of our biggest difficulties," observed Master Sergeant Hammond L. Thomas, the Supply Chief, "is that we never see the gear we're working with. And when we have to arrange mass transportation to Summer camp for a unit hundreds of miles away, things can really get complicated."

Working conditions at District Headquarters are not the best, but there is hope for the future. A new armory on the drawing boards for one of Chicago's Organized Units has allotted extra space to include the District Headquarters.

Despite some usual drawbacks, there are still many advantages to being assigned to Ninth District Headquarters. Corporal Dennis M. De Boer stated, "This organization gives you a greater feeling of responsibility and individuality than you get serving at a base or in the FMF. Discipline is individually maintained and morale is high." **END**



The District furnished a color guard and buglers for the Memorial Service held during the 1957 First Marine Division Ass'n. Reunion



One afternoon a week is devoted to maintaining physical fitness. The 9th fields several baseball

teams in season. They play on the Grant Park diamonds with the Chicago skyline for a backdrop

In Reserve



Edited by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard

Never Say Die

Private Johnnie Kent Purvis is one of the smallest Marines in the 71st Special Infantry Company, Hamilton, Ohio, but he has the right spirit.

Because of his slight build, the youngster had trouble on the range; each round would push him about six inches to the rear. Purvis didn't care, though. He crawled right back up to the firing line after each round, sighted in at six o'clock, fired, slid back, crawled up and fired again. He repeated this procedure each day, always determined to get his shots in the black.

His score was not announced, but his buddies in the 71st are all saying, "Wait until next year!"

The Ham Mar
71st Spec. Inf. Co.
Hamilton, Ohio

Real Booster

For the second year in a row, a racer bearing the slogan "Boost the U. S. Marines" was runner-up in the Class "A" group of the Lynchburg, Va., Soapbox Derby.

Driver of the racer was 14-year-old Tommy Wright.

Members of the 8th Special Infantry Company and its I-I Staff were derby safety officials and crash-truck drivers.

Co-sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the two daily newspapers, the Lynchburg Soapbox Derby is the largest in Virginia.

MSgt. Al Weeks
5thMCRD, Washington, D.C.

Perseverance

Marine Reserve First Lieutenant Harry H. Briggs was a determined man last August when he took a third crack at becoming the first person to swim across Lake Erie. He eased himself into the lake's cool water at Marblehead, Ohio, on a Saturday morning and swam contin-



Official USMC Photo

Three generations of Van Ordens wore this emblem. General G. M. Van Orden presented it to his son during the Perry Matches

uously for 34 hours and 55 minutes to cover the 30-mile distance.

"To the best of my knowledge, it was about the 15th attempt, including the two I made in August and September of 1956," Briggs said. "Granted, it was a slow swim, but I wasn't trying for speed. All I wanted to do was make it to the other side."

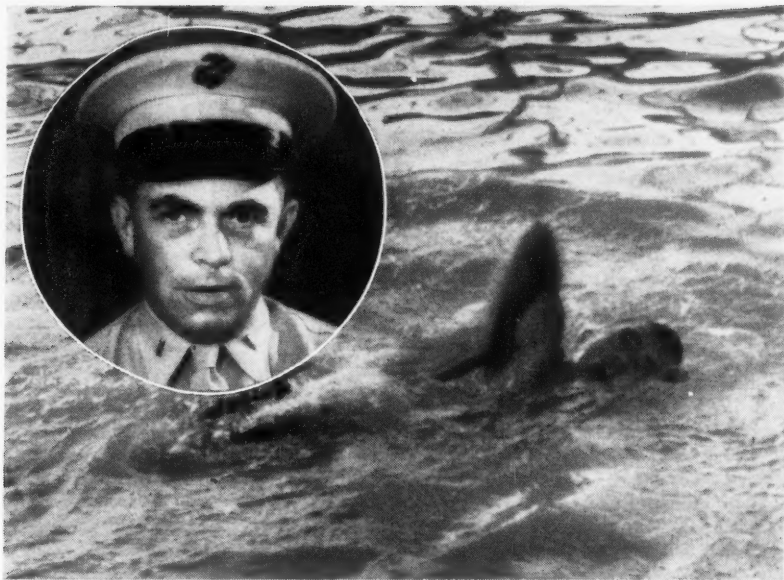
Briggs, a Ph.D. who teaches history and education part-time at the University of Alaska, had his share of troubles before, and during, the swim.

"I experienced some difficulty lining up enough escort boats, but the Johnson people came through. When we were halfway across, the relief for our guide boat (a yacht) was looking for us on one side of Pelee Island—we were on the opposite side.

"Only a few minutes away from the Ohio shore, I was forced to discard my leaky goggles. I was consuming a bottle of orange juice, with added dextrose, every hour for an energy lift. Once, for a change, I tried some hot chocolate. That was a mistake. It curdled on my stomach. Later, I ate a candy bar, and it also upset me.

"At no part of the trip did I actually have a feeling of hunger. My mind was kept busy with other thoughts. For example, it was terribly frustrating to occasionally glance up and see the yacht the same distance ahead of me. For a mental lift, they let me catch it once—on Sunday morning. I felt like a million dollars.

"Toward the finish, I was so bushed



Lt. Harry H. Briggs made three attempts before he succeeded in becoming the first to swim the 30 miles across frigid Lake Erie

Official USMC Photo

that I imagined the swim was over, that I had it 'made.' It seemed so real, and I was so happy, that I broke down and wept. Later, when we were really near Canada, the yacht's horns cut loose to give me the signal. By that time my mind was practically a blank, but I heard them, and snapped out of it.

"Soon, I felt bottom. I had enough presence of mind to ask for my trunks (distance swimmers usually shed their suits). Then I heard the crowd cheering. I was almost blind, and I couldn't see the people, but their voices certainly made beautiful music.

"Don't forget to give plenty of credit to the I-I staff in Toledo," Briggs said. "They, and two members of the Reserve 8th Infantry Battalion, stuck by me after my first attempt. Also, several sailors from the Toledo Naval Armory were invaluable out there in those boats."

Briggs has been interested in distance swimming since he was 12, when he swam eight miles on a New Hampshire lake. Later, while aboard a ship bound for Europe, he met Gertrude Ederle, who told him that distance swimming was "a matter of determination."

The 36-year-old officer has been around. He's worked for the Army in Europe as a civilian athletic officer, and directed camps for crippled children in Ohio and Alaska. While in Europe, he wanted to swim the English Channel, but he had no sponsor. He settled for a climb up Switzer-

land's 14,780-foot Matterhorn, and claims to be the first person to swim the shark-and eel-infested Straits of Bonifacio, from Corsica to Sardinia.

Although he's completed several swims of from four to 14 miles, one of the shortest—five miles—gave him the most personal satisfaction. While on active duty in California, in 1955, he went from Hotel Del Coronado Beach to Ballast Point, on Point Loma, in a little less than four hours.

"I was very proud of that," Briggs said. "Why? That water was so cold it felt like a sea of iced tea!"

The lieutenant's immediate plans include returning to Anchorage, Alaska, where the newspapers call him "Alaska's paddling professor," and, with a friend, establishing a public relations office. Future plans of his, not too long range, are to conquer the channel, then embark upon a career as a world adventurer.

MSgt. Elwood R. Jones

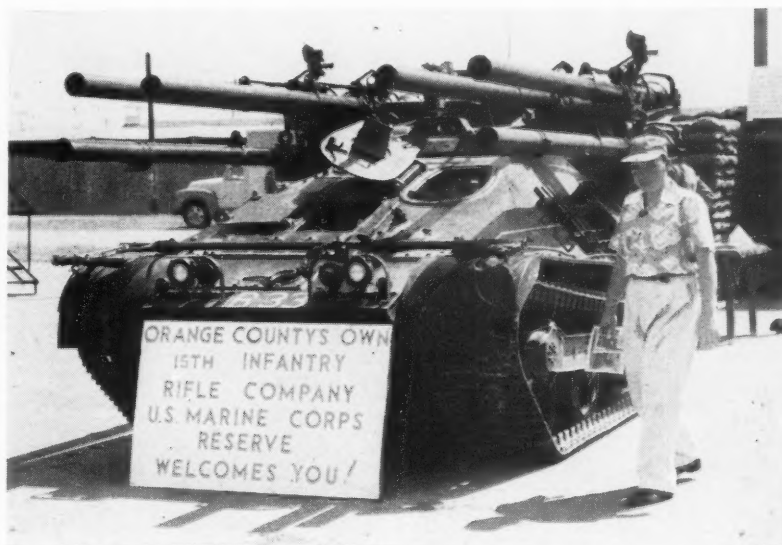
Stateside Bunker

Visitors at the Orange County, Calif., Fair saw a unique military exhibit this year—a combat type bunker which was built and displayed by the 15th Rifle Company, Seal Beach, Calif.

More than 2000 sandbags were used in the construction of the emplacement which was complete, even to pin-ups on its walls. The Special Award winning exhibit featured the new anti-tank weapon, the "ONTOS," which was observed by more than 100,000 spectators who attended the fair.

Twice daily the crew manning the bunker gave a "cooking" demonstration, using "C" Rations. The exhibit was manned by company members and its I-I Staff. The ONTOS was manned by its regular crew from the 1st Anti-Tank Battalion, First Marine Division.

Lt. G. W. Timmons
15th Rifle Company
Seal Beach, Calif.
TURN PAGE



Official USMC Photo

The 15th Rifle Company's exhibit of an ONTOS and a fighting bunker won top honors at the Orange County Fair, Costa Mesa, California

Sharpshooters

The 51 Marine Reservists of the "Texas Platoon," now well into their six months' training, 'qualified 100 percent on the rifle range at Camp Matthews, Calif.

A good portion of each man's spare time was spent on the M-1 before the platoon fired for record. Base officials at Camp Matthews pointed out that the record is seldom achieved by recruit platoons.

Technical Information Office
MCRD, San Diego, Calif.

Well Done

When the angry waters of the Arkansas River and its tributaries rolled over their banks in Northeastern Oklahoma last Spring, local Marine Reservists were the first to leave their jobs for rescue work.

For their unselfish and untiring efforts during the two floods, the Civil Defense Department has awarded the 1st Truck Company, Tulsa, Okla., two citations.

The local director, Joe Morris, said, "It would be impossible for us to indicate fully our thanks for the services rendered to the citizens of Tulsa during our flood crisis by the 1st Truck Company. The Marines were

among the first to offer assistance to us and certainly we were able to do a better job because of their help."

The 67 Reservists and I-1 staff



Photo by MSgt. A. J. Hendry
When "Miss Marine Air Reserve of Memphis" (Marjorie Reames) was married, VMF-124 and MARTD personnel formed an archway

members used eight 6x6 trucks and their five-ton wrecker for hauling supplies and sandbags and rescuing stranded people and equipment. The real hero or "heroine" during the floods was the huge wrecker, named "Big Bertha." It retrieved everything from bulldozers to house trailers but was almost lost when the road crumbled under it and flipped it on its side just above a roaring creek. The crew refused to abandon their vehicle and managed to save it.

Major Charles F. Kent, the 1st Truck Company commanding officer, said he knew his troops were good, but was surprised at how really good they were in a crisis.

1st Truck Company, USMCR
Tulsa, Okla.



Photo by Lou Lowery
MACS-24, Anacostia, won Adm. King and Ritter proficiency awards. Major Harris, Exec, and Major Young, CO, displayed the trophies

Mileage

Members of the 9th Engineer Company, Phoenix, Ariz., say that Sergeants Leonard J. Grube and Richard W. Gulick have set a new mileage record for attending drill.

The two Korea veterans live in Flagstaff, Ariz., 220 miles from the meeting place. Each month they travel 1760 miles, or 21,120 miles per year, to attend drills. Captain Charles D. Fay, Inspector-Instructor of the unit, pointed out that the men use their own vehicles.

9th Engineer Co.
Phoenix, Ariz.
END

We-the Marines

Edited by
MSgt. Paul Sarokin



Photo by SSgt. R. W. Savatt, Jr.

Gen. Pate, CMC, gave a plaque to Stanley Hope, President, Esso Standard Oil Co., for assisting the VTU program in New York City

Marine Family

It isn't unusual, say the recruiters, for two from one family to enlist together. But when three make it all at the same time, that's news.

Pvts. Dorothy, Bernice and Pfc Ronald D. Pasquarosa, now stationed at Camp Lejeune, N. C., say they see nothing unusual in this. To them, it's quite natural because they all wanted to be Marines.

The only oddity as far as they're concerned is the fact that Dorothy, the oldest of the three Pasquarosas, was the family recruiter. And if it's up to her, two more Pasquarosas will be

added to the Corps in a few years. There are two more youngsters back home in Canton, Mass.—standing by.

Pfc William J. Smith, Jr.
ISO, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Strong Man

Private Donald O. Ochs, 18, of St. Louis, Mo., recently set a new record for the physical training test at Parris Island.

Ochs chalked up a perfect score in the strength department by breezing through a series of five difficult exercises with a score of 100 per cent. This marked the first time that any recruit

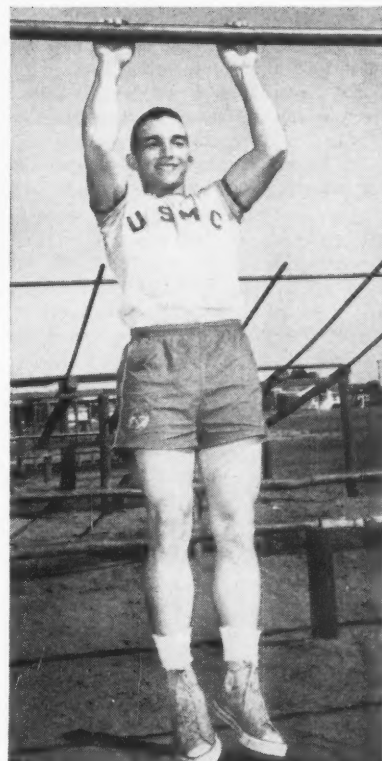
had attained a perfect score since the training program was organized last year.

In order to attain his high score, Ochs performed 20 overhand pull-ups; 75 squat jumps; 54 push-ups; and 79 sit-ups in a two minute period. In addition, he completed a 300-yard run in 44 seconds.

Pvt. Ochs attributes his physical ability to hard work on the field. While in high school, he set a track record by running 100 yards in 10.7 seconds. He was also a member of the school's wrestling team.

SSgt. G. R. Schipper
ISO, Parris Island, S.C.

TURN PAGE



Official USMC Photo

Pvt. Ochs was first to score 100% in strength test at P.I.

Dead Ducks

The 3d Amphibian Truck Co., Camp Pendleton, Calif., with its 85 DUKW's and crew of 233 men, was deactivated in September with no fanfare. The company, which had been a part of the 3d Amphibious Tractor Bn., was disbanded in keeping with the Marine Corps' reorganization program.

The "duck" served the Corps faithfully in World War II and Korea. Basically, it was composed of a boat frame mounted on a truck chassis and it was used mainly as an amphibious assault support vehicle. The duck helped unload ships and ferried cargoes of stores and ammo to the safety of inshore supply dumps.

By using these ingenious vehicles, supplies could be transferred from ship to shore without the use of a dock. In the water, the vehicles were driven by a propeller. On land, they moved on six wheels. Sometimes, on coral reefs, the ducks had to use their wheels and propellers simultaneously. They could transport 25 troops, or two and one-half tons of equipment, or carry 12 litter cases.

In the island-hopping tactics of World War II, the duck proved invaluable, especially at Tinian. Because of hazardous coral and narrow beaches, the duck had to carry supplies further inland than usual in order to keep the beach clear of supply tangles. It moved over coral reefs which would have wrecked other craft.

In Korea, it was again assigned an important role. The duck brought Ma-



Photo by TSgt. F. G. Williamson
Irene Kelly, Jean Olander and MSgt. M. Cooley, Procurement Aids NCO, Minneapolis, helped publicize Star Night and Coronation Show



Photo by Pfc M. L. Matheson
Pvt. R. Robinson, left, and Cpl. S. Danner, unemployed duck drivers, pondered their future after 3d Amphibian Truck Co. was deactivated

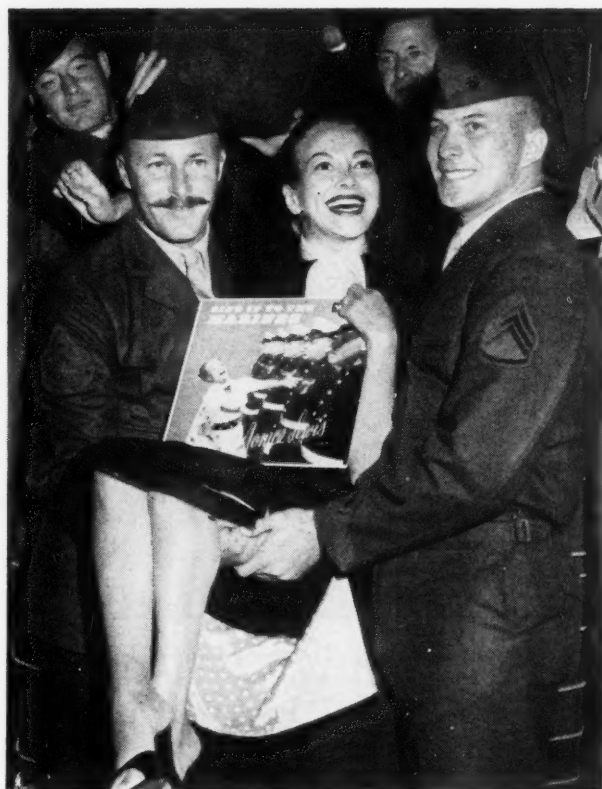
rines safely across inland rivers and through ocean surf.

Now—the duck is dead as the proverbial dodo. With atomic warfare concepts that call for wide dispersal and better mobility, the time-honored duck has been replaced by the helicopter. The chopper will now shuttle troops and supplies from ship to shore. Naval gunfire has also been increased, lessening the need for immediate transport of artillery to a besieged shore—a task for which the duck was particularly suited, in its day.

ISO, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Elite Group

Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., was host to the famous Regimental Band and Massed Pipers of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) during their week's stay in the Capital last September. The 100 men of Her



Official USMC Photo

An HUS-1 lifted a 2700-pound jeep in first attempt of its kind at New River, N. Carolina, Air Facility

Official USMC Photo

◀ Monica Lewis helped welcome SSgts. Laskovitch and Gregar upon their return from the Far East

Majesty's Black Watch arrived in Washington for the first leg of their 10½ week tour of the United States and Canada.

On September 18th, the Black Watch,

the U. S. Marine Band, Drum and Bugle Corps, Drill Team and Ceremonial Battalion, joined forces at the Marine Barracks to present one of the most colorful evening parades of the

season. Almost 3000 spectators applauded as the kilted band, pipers and dancers strutted across the parade ground. The audience responded with a standing ovation as the lights dimmed and spotlights outlined the precise marching of the visitors.

Highlight of their Washington visit was the impressive exchange of drums ceremony. On behalf of the Corps, Sergeant Major John C. Zim presented a snare drum inscribed with the famous battles Marines have fought since 1775, to Drum Major Roy Dear. In turn, Drum Major Dear presented the Corps a similar drum which had been used by his regiment in World War II.

U.S. Marines also entertained their visitors by inviting them to a big league ball game, sightseeing trip, Cinerama, a buffet lunch, and dance.

TSgt. Virginia Pickel
U.S. Marine Band, Wash., D.C.



Official USMC Photo

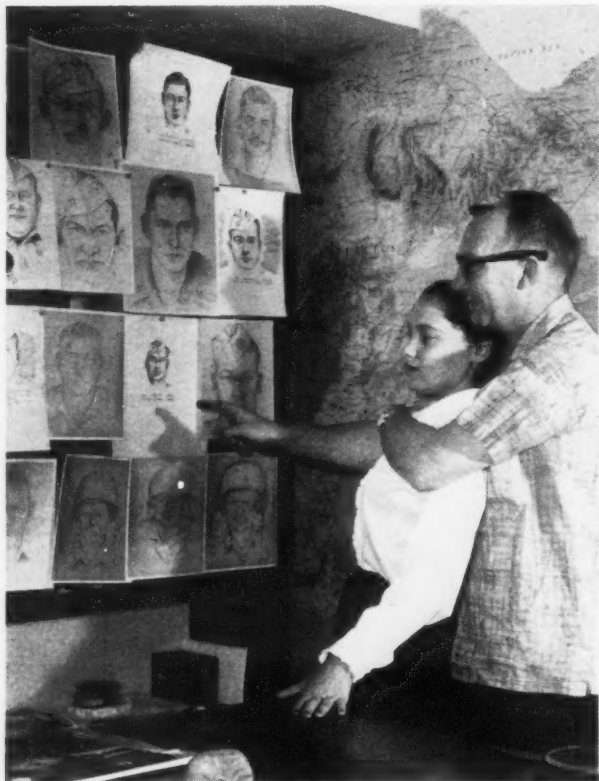
Sgt. Major J. Zim and MSgt. C. Stergiou, MB, Wash., exchanged drums with Sgt. Major Roy Dear, Canadian Black Watch detachment

Gung Ho Printers

Enthusiastic printers of the El Toro Special Services *Bulletin* got mixed up in their spelling recently. The result was that a Hollywood biblical epic appeared to be a picture about Marines.

In advertising how to get tickets for Cecil B. DeMille's "The Ten Commandments," the printers inadvertently

TURN PAGE



Official USMC Photo

Capt. J. McPhillips directed crewmen who blew up old ammo on a target island near Cherry Point

◀ Mr. and Mrs. Mal Eno review art work which the former captain drew for *Leatherneck* during WWII



Photo by Sgt. Tom Whittingham

Mitzi Gaynor, star of "South Pacific," visited the Fourth Marines' mess hall while in Hawaii. Pfc J. Monahan was her lucky escort

WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

referred to the motion picture as, "The Ten Commandants."

TSgt. John P. McConnell
Santa Ana, Calif.

Mal's Pals

A former illustrator for *Leatherneck Magazine* is now devoting his time and talent to teaching young artists in Mobile, Ala.

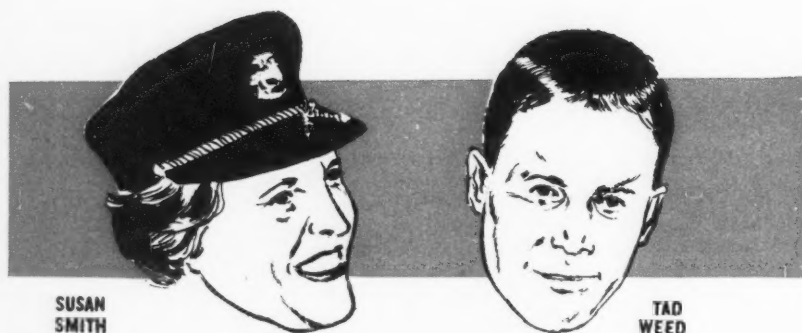
During the war years, he was Captain Mal Eno, of the First Marine Raiders. He also served with the First Division and the First Marine Aircraft Wing. While in the South Pacific he hit 26 islands from New Caledonia to the Philippines. Today, he is Capt. Mal of television, and stars on a kiddie program at WALA-TV in Mobile, Alabama.

The program had an inauspicious launching as far as Capt. Mal was concerned. As staff artist for the station, he was called before the cameras to draw Porky Pig on the new show. He remained by popular demand and now he has a full hour show. He teaches art, crafts, draws cartoons and reads to the children in his audience.

A native of Colorado, Mal attended several art schools prior to becoming a noted portrait illustrator in Hollywood. During his four years there he

SPORT SHORTS

by MSgt. Woody Jones



NAMES IN SPORTS

Outfielder **Layton "Duke" Ducote** drove in three runs with a 14th inning home run as San Diego defeated P. I., 11-6, for the championship in the All-Marine baseball tournament at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C. The Hawaii Marines finished third . . . The *Windward Marine* reported that MSgt. **Freddie Lenn**, who held three titles while boxing with the Fourth Marines in Shanghai, plans to be a pro manager, or promoter, after he retires from the Marine Corps. Lenn is now the boxing coach at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego.

When **Josh Culbreath** ran the 440-yard hurdles in 50.5 seconds at Oslo, Norway, he bettered the official world record. Culbreath is an intramural football player at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va. . . . The Parris Island Marines met Fort Bragg, N. C., in the first interservice weight-lifting meet. Newcomers to the P. I. team are **Roi Andrews**, **Dwight Ash** and **Robert Haskins**. Second-year men are **George Otott** (team captain), **Robert West**, **James Slate** and **James Krieger**.

Hawaii Marine pitcher **Ron Perry** was named "Player of the Year" by

the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, a large daily. Perry's earned-run-average per nine innings was 0.99 . . . Captain **Sue Smith**, Inspector-Instructor of Philadelphia's Woman Marine Reserve Supply Platoon, is an excellent golfer, and one of the Corps' top women athletes. While pitching a winning softball game against the Camp Lejeune women, she allowed only two hits, both home runs!

In the 20-gauge competition at the National Skeet Championships, Reno, Nev., **O. R. Davis**, El Toro Calif., won first place . . . Place-kicking specialist **Tad Weed** is the athletic officer for the First Marine Air Wing, Iwakuni, Japan. Weed used his talented left foot to defeat the Cleveland Browns in the 1955 All-Star game, and the high-riding Bolling Air Force Base Generals, 7-6, for Quantico, in 1956. Weed has signed with the Pittsburgh Steelers.

SSgt. John Basilio, on recruiting duty in Syracuse, N. Y., is the brother of **Carmen Basilio**, new middleweight boxing champion of the world . . . Lt. Col. **Raymond "Hap" Spuhler**, Special Services officer at Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, headquarters in Hawaii, was captain of the 1942 Duke University basketball team which won 24 games, lost 2 . . . Col. **Emmett O. Swanson**, USMCR, who won the In-

ternational Free Rifle Aggregate Match at the 1957 National Rifle and Pistol Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio, has been firing in match competition for 34 years.

Mel Fleischer, Second Marine Division, Lejeune, with 287 for 72 holes, won the All-Marine golf tournament, at Lejeune. Second and third places went to **Donald Park** and **Bob Benning**, both from Lejeune. **Ronald Letellier**, Camp Pendleton, Calif., was fourth, and **Edward Ross**, San Diego, was fifth.

The Women's Division of All-Marine golf was won by TSgt. **Mary E. Thompson**, Parris Island, who shot a 54-hole 273. Lt. Col. **James Young**, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, Norfolk, Va., won the Senior Division with 240 for 54 holes.

Three returnees on the basketball squad at Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif., are **Al Schlichting**, **Gabe Lopez** and **Marty Martinez** . . . Basketball players transferred to Parris Island were **Dave Foltz**, from Quantico, and **"J" "C" Porn**, from Lejeune . . . *Windward Marine* sports-writer **Bill Eastburn** has transferred to Headquarters, FMF, Pacific; will publicize all "Hawaii Marine" teams.

TSgt. **Raymond Garrison**, Lt. **Charles Hancock**, USN, Lt. **Bill Franklin**, Capt. **Leonard Hitchcox** and MSgt. **H. D. Gassaway**, members of the Hawaii Marine team, won the National Skeet Championship, at Reno, Nev., with a three-day aggregate score of 1207 X 1250.

FORMER MARINES

J. D. Roberts, All-America guard at Oklahoma, and All-Service at Quantico in 1955, is a line coach at the University of Denver . . . **Charlie Rogers**, a Lejeune end in '56, was a member of the 1957 University of North Carolina football squad . . . New York Yankee relief pitcher **Bob Grim**, ex-Lejeune star, got his first 1957 hit, a three-run ninth inning homer, on September 5.

Jack Thomas, one-time Quantico pitcher, was with Oklahoma City (Texas League) the past season . . . **John Mahoney** (now retired for disability), writing in the *Quantico Sentry*, reported that former-Marine fighter **Dick Guerrera** won a decision from the present heavyweight champion, **Floyd Patterson**, in the 1952 New York City vs. Chicago Golden Gloves bouts.

ASSORTED NOTES

TSgt Melvin L. Kander, Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, had the "first family" of Hawaiian Little League Baseball in 1957. Kander was the league's chief umpire. **Adele**, his wife, was the league secretary. **Barry**, 13, and a shortstop for three years, has won "Most Valuable Player" and "All-Star" awards. **Stewart**, 8, a left fielder, played for the runner-up team in the "minor" league. "Kau Kau," the family pet and reported to be a Hawaiian "poi" dog, attended all league games, plus practices.

The Quantico Marines sold 1957 home football game programs, donated the proceeds to the Navy-Marine Memorial Stadium Fund . . . The Marine Barracks, Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Va., won the Hampton Roads Baseball League championship of '57 with a record of 23-2. The Marines' season record was 40-5 . . . Marines from the Paris, France, Embassy defeated those of the U. S. European Command Headquarters, 13-7, for the Paris area softball title.

During the past 12 months, the Hawaii Marines won championships



(of Hawaii) in football, basketball and baseball. Their big wins were the All-Marine swimming title, and the aforementioned skeet crown. Softball, track and boxing teams were outstanding, and the wrestling team won all seven Hawaii A.A.U. championships, plus one All-Marine title (**Bob Maiden**, 191-pound class).

Since 1921, during 33 seasons, the Quantico Marines have scored more points, with one exception, than their combined football opponents. In 1937 the Marines played one game, lost to the Baltimore Firemen, 0-18 . . . The 1955 and 1956 Hawaii Marine football squads, coached by **Ted Stawicki**, held 13 foes to an average of 4.46 points per game. The Marines won 11, lost 1, tied 1.

BULLETIN BOARD

The Quantico Marine football team meets the Hamilton Air Force Base (Calif.) Defenders on Pearl Harbor Day, December 7, in the first annual Valor Bowl, at Chattanooga, Tenn. The charity game will be sponsored by the Summers-Whitehead Post No. 14, American Legion; will be played on Chamberlain Field, the University of Chattanooga stadium. **END**

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 15]

RESERVE OBLIGATIONS

Dear Sir:

I joined the Marine Corps in Sept., 1956, for two years (extended active duty). I've been trying to find out what my Reserve status will be when I am released from active duty in Sept., 1958, but haven't had much luck.

MCO 1500R.5 would probably give me the answer, but that order is pretty scarce around here. I had no previous Reserve training before coming on active duty.

Pfc Keith Neville
H&HS-1 (G-4) MWHG
First Marine Aircraft Wing
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● Division of Reserve, HQMC, had this to say:

"Procedures for the release from extended active duty of enlisted Reservists, whether or not they are 'eight-year' or 'six-year obligors,' are contained in Marine Corps Order 1900.1B. The Reserve participation requirements are

contained in Marine Corps Order 1500-R.5A.

"Upon release from a two-year tour of extended active duty, an enlisted member of the Marine Corps Reserve will be transferred to a Marine Corps Reserve District or to the Marine Air Reserve Training Command, as appropriate, and assigned to Training Category 'G' (No Training), for the remainder of his Ready Reserve Obligation (three years).

"He will then be transferred to the Standby Reserve for the remainder of his military obligation (one year). However, this does not preclude a member from participating in Reserve training on a voluntary basis and being assigned to another Training Category, other than 'G'. Such members do not become subject to the enforcement provisions by virtue of voluntary participation and attendant assignment to a Training Category other than 'G'."—Ed.

AGE QUESTION AGAIN

Dear Sir:

I am currently taking a course from the Marine Corps Schools which is a basic enlisted course covering all phases of the Marine Corps. My first lesson was "Marine Corps History."

In the Schools' text on Marine Corps

History; NAVMC-4758, Sub-Course MCS 1-14E, Page (1), Paragraph (2) it states that the Marine Corps (then called the Continental Marine Corps) was authorized on 10 November, 1775, and that it was not until 28 November, 1775, that Congress authorized a Navy.

In your column in the September issue of the *Leatherneck* you state that the Navy was established on 13 October, 1775, making the Navy the older service.

Also, you said that the reason for the Marine Corps taking the place of seniority was because of a long standing tradition where in the Marine Corps Schools text it says, "In recognition of this seniority, Article 1308, U. S. Navy Regulations, provides that when serving ashore in a mixed detachment composed of seamen and Marines, the Marines will be placed on the right of the formation, in the position of seniority."

I'm not in a position to say who is wrong but both can't be. I enjoy your column very much as it answers a lot of questions and believe it helps every one as much as me.

Sgt. L. D. Crist
20th Rifle Co., USMCR
Des Moines, Iowa

● Because of the number of letters which we receive concerning this (CONTINUED ON PAGE 79)



LEATHERNECK RIFLE AWARDS

THIRD QUARTER SIXTH ANNUAL

High Rifle

Winchester Rifle, Gold Medal and \$80

SSgt Charles H. Hastings—238
Marine Corps Base
Camp Pendleton, California



Second Place

Winchester Field Gun, Silver Medal and \$70

TSgt Lyndolph Ward—238
Marine Corps Schools
Quantico, Virginia



Third Place

Winchester Carbine, Bronze Medal and \$60

Pfc David L. Stommes—238
1stMarDiv
Camp Pendleton, California

HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE THIRD QUARTER

LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

IN ADDITION TO THESE PRIZES, ALL WINNERS
RECEIVED A LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE

STAFF NCOs

SGTs—CPLs

PFCs—PVTs

RECRUITS

WINNERS OF GOLD MEDAL AND \$50 IN CASH

237—TSgt. James R. Oswalt
MCSC, Albany Ga.

237—Cpl Verne R. Anderson
MCB CamPen

238—Pfc Albert P. Miral
MCRD San Diego

238—Pvt John W. Irvine
MCRD, San Diego

WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$40 IN CASH

236—TSgt Victor L. Berglund
MCB, CamPen

236—Cpl Joe E. Stewart
1stMarDiv CamPen

237—Pfc John Smith
MB NB Norfolk Va

236—Pvt Melvin R. Snyder
MCRD, San Diego

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$30 IN CASH

236—SSgt Charles A. Sweeney
MCB, CamPen

236—Sgt. Lewis A. Rigdon, Jr.
MCSC, Albany Ga

235—Pfc William J. Mills
3dMarDiv SanFran

234—Pvt F. G. Servis
MCRD, Parris Island

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$20 IN CASH

236—SSgt Donald L. Gladden
US NOTS China Lake, Calif

236—TSgt Franklin L. Tims
MB WashDC

235—TSgt Edward W. Flad
MCB 29 Palms

235—SSgt Harry W. Hereford
MCSC Barstow

235—SSgt Floyd L. Stedham
MB NB Bremerton Wash

235—Sgt Kenneth K. Elder, Jr.
MB NB Bremerton, Wash

235—Sgt Orville H. Prindle
MCSCA SanFran

235—Cpl James W. Skidmore
MCS Quantico Va

234—Sgt Alvin L. Crocker
2dMAW CherPt

234—Cpl Gerald L. Ogle
2dMarDiv CamLej

232—Pvt Robert L. Werner
MCB CamLej

232—Pfc Orville R. Breske
1stMarDiv CamPen

232—Pfc Marvin E. Christian
1stMarDiv CamPen

232—Pfc Robert D. Waldrup
1stMarDiv CamPen

232—Pfc Gerald K. Harsh
USS HORNET, SanFran

234—Pvt Charles J. Bushey
MCRD, Parris Island

234—Pvt Gerald A. Miller
MCRD, San Diego

234—Pvt R. J. Bailey
MCRD, Parris Island

233—Pvt H. C. Kyle III
MCRD, Parris Island

233—Pvt Terry R. Reynolds
MCRD, San Diego

WINNERS OF \$10 IN CASH

234—MSgt James Hamilton
MCS Quantico, Va

234—SSgt James E. Hawkins
1stMarDiv, CamPen

234—MSgt William G. O'Neill
MCRD, San Diego

234—TSgt Albert B. Hawes
MCRD, San Diego

233—MSgt Leo R. Tucker
MB Lake Mead, Las Vegas

233—SSgt Paul Repka
MCS Quantico, Va

233—TSgt Clifford L. Mc Gee
MCSC, Barstow Calif

233—SSgt Billy C. Lewis
1stMarDiv CamPen

233—SSgt William A. Vivian
MCSC Barstow Calif

233—SSgt Alfred L. Hatfield
MCB CamPen

233—SSgt Robert E. Stevens
MCRD, San Diego

232—TSgt Joe D. Ramseur
MB Lake Mead, Las Vegas

233—Cpl Robert M. Thoen
MCB CamPen

233—Cpl Harold N. Kent
MCRD, San Diego

233—Sgt Jesse P. Villalobos
MCRD, San Diego

233—Cpl A. W. Mezo
MB NB Norfolk, Va.

233—Cpl Charles K. Lee
2dMarDiv CamLej

233—Sgt Walter N. Webb, Jr.
ForTrps CamLej

233—Cpl Wayne L. Smith
2dMarDiv CamLej

233—Sgt Robert Gauthier
MCB CamPen

233—Cpl LeRoy A. Sande
MCB CamPen

233—Sgt Adrian Cropper
MCB CamLej

233—Cpl Larry D. Owen
MB NB Mare Is Calif

232—Sgt Stephen A. Wilson
MCRD San Diego

232—Pfc James D. Muldwax, Jr.
MCB CamLej

231—Pfc James F. Peer
2dMarDiv, CamLej

231—Pfc Willis W. Hall
MCB 29 Palms

231—Pfc Peter J. Cantalupo
2dMarDiv, CamLej

231—Pfc James M. Minogue
MCB 29 Palms

230—Pfc Fay P. Petersen
MCB 29 Palms

230—Pfc Albert G. Karpovich
MCAS CherPt

229—Pfc James A. Weatherford
MCB 29 Palms

228—Pfc Michael D. Stewart
MCAS CherPt

228—Pfc Samuel G. Smith
MCSC Barstow, Calif

227—Pfc Robert W. Burns
MCB 29 Palms

227—Pfc William H. Jones
MCB 29 Palms

233—Pvt Ellis J. Armand
MCRD, San Diego

232—Pvt Edward J. Rutt
MCRD, San Diego

232—Pvt Harold J. Benusa
MCRD, San Diego

232—Pvt Aubrey B. Calonge
MCRD, San Diego

231—Pvt John H. Dull
MCRD, Parris Island

231—Pvt William D. Scott
MCRD, San Diego

231—Pvt E. A. J. Decoeur, Jr.
MCRD, Parris Island

231—Pvt Louis F. McCoy
MCRD, San Diego

231—Pvt Ronald L. Schaefer
MCRD, San Diego

231—Pvt Jimmy C. Baxter
MCRD, San Diego

230—Pvt Alvin James
MCRD, San Diego

230—Pvt D. T. Wiant
MCRD, Parris Island

END

The Old Gunny Says ...

"SOME OF THE old salts on this post and I was havin' a little session at the Staff NCO Club the other night and we got to talkin' about the proper ways to use noncommissioned officers—as we've experienced in the best outfits we've served in. Of course, every command and every duty station always has its special characteristics, and commanding officers can change the methods and morale of an outfit overnight. You'll rarely ever find two COs who do things exactly the same way. But you guys might be interested in what most of us agreed on.

"It's usually best to address noncommissioned officers by their rank. Especially when they are with their units on the parade ground or in the field. Officers shouldn't call their noncommissioned officers by nicknames, except perhaps when they are off duty and are personal friends.

"Any officer making an inspection should be accompanied by his senior noncommissioned officer, who should often assist in the conduct of the inspection.

"When a headquarters or a unit staff has a conference or a briefing, key noncommissioned officers should usually attend and if appropriate they should be asked to express their views.

"Each unit commander should keep his noncommissioned officers informed about the latest dope on training schedules, administration, maneuvers, discipline problems, command standards, inspections and so forth. He should inform these assistants constantly so that bum dope and rumors will not develop and so that all hands can make advance plans. False rumors and incorrect information can tear an outfit down and wear it out almost as fast in peacetime as it can in battle. Timely information and advance planning result in a unit being 'hot-to-trot' and never surprised.

"The noncommissioned officers in a command should never be given mass punishment for the errors of one in-

dividual. But, at the same time, they should be expected to help keep each other out of trouble.

"Outstanding performance and extra effort by deserving noncommissioned officers should be promptly recognized by the command. Promotions, public commendation, meritorious mast, publicity, letters of commendation and appreciation to the individual and his family are appreciated and help inspire and motivate the unit.

"Noncommissioned officers should not be oversupervised by any senior rank—but we recognized that each leader has gotta continually demonstrate that he knows what he is doing if he is to get full confidence. Rank doesn't get confidence automatically. The confidence of our seniors must be continually earned.

"Senior noncommissioned officers should not be put under direct supervision of civilians except in unusual circumstances. We want military

bosses.

"We don't think that noncommissioned officers should be used for menial tasks if there is anyone else to do the job. If there ain't anyone else, then there is something wrong with the TO or the rank structure. But we all agreed that regardless of rank we have to get the job done first, then beef about it afterwards.

"Finally, most of us thought that in battalions, separate companies and at post and stations, a council of senior noncommissioned officers who met regularly to consider the various problems of the command, training and morale, could offer commanding officers worthwhile suggestions and recommendations.

"We also noted that our officers and leaders always bragged about Marine noncommissioned officers being the backbone of the Corps, and that all ranks have gotta keep workin' together so this will always be true." **END**



BULLETIN BOARD

BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

Christmas Leave

Marine Corps Bulletin 1050 sets up the holiday leave periods and appropriate regulations.

Marines stationed within the continental limits of the United States, including students attending formal schools, who are eligible for leave, whose services can be spared and who desire holiday leave, may be granted leave during one of two 10-day

leave periods commencing on either December 17-18 or 28-29.

The Bulletin also outlines special leave for Individual Combat Trainees.

Commands are urged to cooperate with local commercial passenger carriers in setting up their leave schedules.

Applications Desired for 1958 First Sergeant/Sergeant Major Program

Marine Corps Bulletin 1400 states that applications from eligible Marines desiring consideration for the Fiscal Year 1958 First Sergeant/Sergeant Major Program are invited by HQMC.

The Selection Board will convene on January 13, 1958. Therefore, all applications must reach Headquarters, Marine Corps, (Code DHB) on or before December 15, 1957. Applications received after this date will not be considered.

Eligibility requirements for first sergeant: regular master sergeants whose date of rank is January 13, 1956, or earlier, are eligible to apply. Master sergeants with a later date of rank whose total active E7 and/or commissioned or warrant service equals 24 months as of January 13, 1958, are also eligible to apply.

Eligibility requirements for sergeant major: First sergeants whose date of rank is December 30, 1955, will be considered for the rank of sergeant major without application.

Eligibility requirements for first sergeant and/or sergeant major: Former temporary commissioned and warrant officers who reverted to master sergeant subsequent to February 18, 1957, and temporary commissioned and warrant officers who will revert to master sergeant prior to January 13, 1958, are eligible to apply for the ranks of first sergeant and sergeant major. Those whose date of rank is later than January 13, 1956, but whose total active and/or commissioned or warrant service equals 24 months as of January 13, 1958, are eligible to apply.

Enlisted Promotion Tests to be Held Earlier

December and January have been designated as the months in which promotion examinations will be given for the Spring, 1958, promotion period. In the past these exams were given during January and February.

The tests will be given for promotion to corporal, sergeant and staff sergeant. Two testing cycles have been scheduled: a primary test in December and an alternate test in January.

Under the primary cycle the GMST test for promotion to corporal and sergeant will be administered on December 4. The technical test for promotion to staff sergeant will be given on December 5, followed by the GMST on December 6.

The alternate testing cycle in January is for the

benefit of eligible Marines who could not take the test in December. The schedule of January tests is: GMST for promotion to corporal and sergeant on January 15; TT for staff sergeant on January 16; GMST for staff sergeant on January 17.

Pfcs and corporals need a date of rank of July 16, 1957, or earlier, to be eligible, while sergeants require a date of rank of December 16, 1956, or earlier.

Composite scores will be computed before the first testing date of December 4, 1957. Proficiency and conduct marks assigned after this date cannot be used in computing the composite score.

HQMC pointed out that this earlier testing period will give commands additional time between promotion periods for administrative details.

Changes in Regs for Expeditionary and China Service Medals

Formerly, regulations provided that when the present supply of Marine Corps Expeditionary Medals is exhausted the medal would lapse and the

Navy Expeditionary Medal would thereafter be issued to Marine Corps personnel. On April 8, 1957, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy approved the

TURN PAGE

BULLETIN BOARD (cont.)

Commandant's recommendation to cancel these regulations and authorize retention of the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal, which will be reflected in the next change to the Navy and Marine Corps

State Bonus Compilation

Many states have established new deadlines for both Korean and World War II bonuses. But of the 21 states which authorized bonus payments for World War II service, only six are still paying.

Korea Service Bonus

State and Deadline	Where to Write
Connecticut December 31, 1957	Bonus Division State Treasurer's Office State Capitol Hartford, Conn. * * *
Delaware January 1, 1958	Veterans' Military Pay Commission Box 966 Wilmington 99, Del. * * *
Iowa December 31, 1960	Executive Secretary Iowa Bonus Board State Capitol Des Moines, Iowa * * *
Massachusetts None	Veterans Bonus Commission 15 Ashburton Place Boston 8, Mass. * * *
Michigan March 7, 1958	Adjutant General of Michigan Military Pay (BONUS) Section Box 1401, Lansing 4, Mich. * * *
Minnesota December 31, 1958	Minnesota State Department of Veterans Affairs St. Paul 1, Minn. * * *
New Hampshire July 1, 1958	Adjutant General State Military Reservation Concord, N. H. * * *
North Dakota February 15, 1960	State Adjutant General Fraire Barracks Bismarck, N. D. * * *
Ohio January 1, 1959	Korean Conflict Compensation Commission 293 East Long St., Columbus 16, Ohio * * *
Vermont None	Adjutant General State Office Building Montpelier, Vt. * * *
Washington	Division of Veterans Compensation

Awards Manual (NavPers 15790, Revised). No other change has been made in the present requirements for the Navy and Marine Corps Expeditionary Medals.

The Secretary of the Navy has established April 1, 1957, as the terminal date for awarding the China Service Medal.

Korean bonus legislation is still pending in Illinois, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

If you believe you qualify for any of the bonuses offered by the following states, you should submit your application at once for consideration.

December 31, 1957	114 N. Columbia Olympia, Wash. * * *
West Virginia Not available	Department of Veterans Affairs State Capitol Building Charleston 1, W. Va.

World War II Service Bonus

State and Deadline	Where to Write
Delaware January 30, 1958	Veterans Military Pay Commission Box 966 Wilmington, Del. * * *
Massachusetts None	Veterans Bonus Commission 15 Ashburton Place Boston 8, Mass. * * *
Montana December 31, 1957	Adjusted Compensation Division Arsenal Building P. O. Box 612 Helena, Mont. * * *
New Hampshire July 1, 1958	Adjutant General's Office State House Concord, N. H. * * *
New York None	Veteran's Bonus Bureau Dept. of Taxation & Finance 1875 N. Broadway Albany 4, N. Y. * * *
Vermont None	Adjutant General's Office State Office Building Montpelier, Vt.

World War I and Spanish American War Service Bonus

State and Deadline	Where to Write
Louisiana January 1, 1959	Bonus Administrator WWI Bonus Division Old State Capitol Building Room 306 Baton Rouge, La.

Branches Consolidated at HQMC

A new branch, the Military Personnel Procurement Branch, Personnel Department, has been established at Headquarters Marine Corps.

The consolidated branch, under the direction of

Colonel Norman Van Dam, who had previously headed the old Recruiting Branch, takes over the functions formerly performed by the Recruiting Branch and the Officer Procurement Branch.

END

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 73]

matter, we again called upon the Historical Section, HQMC, to confirm our answer to SSgt. R. B. Gjerten (Leatherneck, Sept., 1957):

They state:

"The position taken by this office with regard to the date of origin of the Navy is historically correct. It is presumed that the date 28 November, 1775, referred to in MCS Manual 1-14E as the date of the establishment of the Continental Navy is based upon one or both of two significant events of that day: (1) the issuance of the first commission in the naval service which, incidentally, went to Captain Samuel Nicholas, senior officer of the Continental Marines; and (2) the adoption by the Continental Congress of the first regulations for the government of the Navy.

However, neither of these events can take priority over the resolution of 13 October, 1775, by which the Continental Congress appointed a Naval Committee and authorized it to purchase two vessels for Continental service.

Article 1308.2 of the Navy Regulations merely states the order of precedence to be observed between the Navy and Marine Corps in shore ceremonies. It does not advance seniority as the reason for Marine Corps precedence over the Navy in such cases, as is implied on page one of MCS 1-14E."—Ed.

SEVERANCE PAY

Dear Sir:

I am a captain, USMCR, with over six years service for pay purposes. Following boot camp, I was commissioned on 8 September, 1951. I served 17 months on active duty until February, 1953. In May, 1953, I returned to active duty with the Reserve program.

I am still on EAD in the Reserve program. My tour expires 30 June, 1959.

My questions: Do I get any severance pay, and if so, how much if I request release to inactive duty? If I am not granted an extension at the end of this tour will I get severance pay? How much? One more question. What are my chances of remaining on EAD to retire on 20 years service?

Name withheld by request

● We asked the Division of Reserve, HQMC, about your query and they told us this:

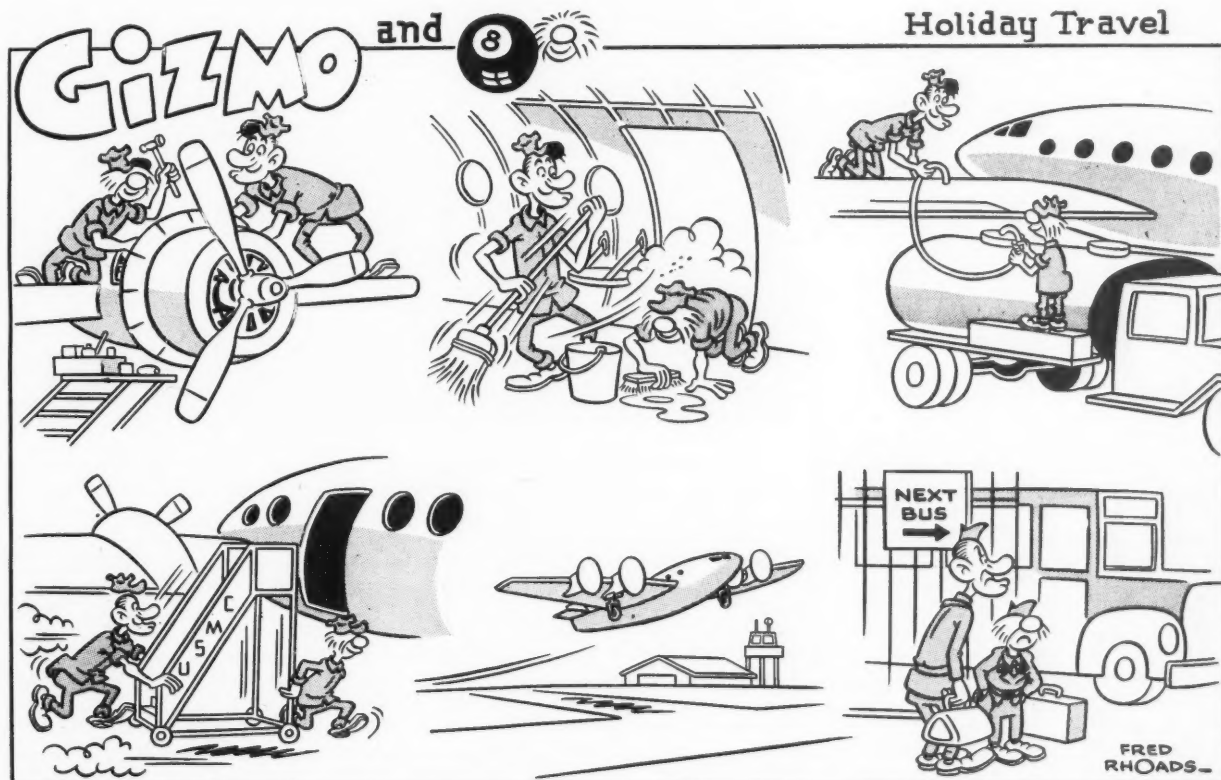
"Under the provisions of Title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, severance pay is provided for Regular officers involuntarily separated for physical disability.

"Section 235 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, authorizes separation pay for Reserve officers involuntarily released from active duty prior to the expiration of the person's agreed period of service entered into under the provisions of that section.

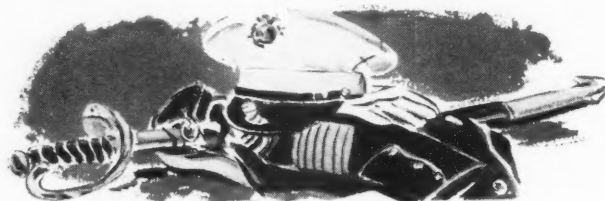
"The officer will be entitled to receive an amount equal to one month's pay and allowances multiplied by the number of years (including any pro-rata part thereof) remaining as the unexpired period of his agreement for active duty, such amount to be in addition to any pay and allowances which he may otherwise be entitled to receive.

"Computations of amounts payable by reason of termination of each such agreement shall be based on the basic pay, special pay, and allowances to which the member concerned is entitled at the time of his release from active duty. Fractions of a month less than 15 days are disregarded and 15 days or more are counted as one month.

"Under the provisions of Public Law 676 of the 84th Congress, 2d Session, (CONTINUED ON PAGE 81)



Once a Marine...



EACH MONTH *Leatherneck* will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Edited by
MSgt. Woody Jones

Sergeant Major Guilano Retired

Sergeant Major Guiseppe Guilano, Jr., retired on September 1, 1957, at Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., after 20 years service in the Marine Corps.

Guilano was a Marine's Marine.

He was outspoken, and critical. If he spotted what he considered to be a fault among the men or equipment of an outfit, he sounded off to his superiors. His criticism was constructive. He was dedicated, every minute of his 20 years service, toward the betterment of the organization he worshipped—the Marine Corps.

Selected for the rank of sergeant major shortly before his retirement, Guilano proudly answered for many years to "Gunny." Few Marines were more deserving of the title, which in the Marine Corps stamps a man as a leader among men.

Like many Marines who entered the Corps 20 years ago, Guilano was called upon to hold down an assortment of duties. Early in his career he was a cook, a mess sergeant, and sea-going. He was also a better-than-average halfback on the championship football team that was produced at Norfolk, Va., in 1937.

As a platoon sergeant and gunnery sergeant, Guilano ably demonstrated, again and again, his leadership and combat ability. At Gloucester, in World War II, the "Gunny" took it upon himself to retake a machine gun position from the Japanese. He suc-



Official USMC Photo

Sergeant Major Guilano was an expert on weapons. He could tear a machine gun apart, put it together, and if necessary, use it effectively

ceeded, and was recommended for the Medal of Honor. He was awarded the Navy Cross, our second highest ranking combat decoration. He also picked up a Purple Heart for wounds sustained during that campaign.

In Korea, Guilano added a Bronze Star Medal and two Letters of Commendation to his awards. He participated in the Inchon landing, and stuck around for Seoul, the Chosin

Reservoir, and the "Ripper" and "Killer" operations.

A genuine "spit and polish" Marine, Guilano lived by "the book," but was flexible enough to adapt himself to any situation. If he thought it would benefit a young Marine, he'd conveniently skip a few pages. Until the day he retired, he never abandoned a pet theory regarding the training of the Corps' youth. He believed that all

"boots" should, after finishing recruit training, be transferred immediately to the Fleet Marine Force.

"How can we teach them to be real Marines, if we don't first give them a taste of the real Marine Corps?" he often asked.

Sgt. Maj. Guilano commanded the respect and loyalty of both officers and men. His ideal Marine was Lieutenant General Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller (Retired), with whom he served during World War II, and again in Korea.

When Guilano retired, he was the noncommissioned officer in charge of training at the Security Guard School, Headquarters, Marine Corps. The school prepares Marines for duty with Embassy detachments around the world. Most of the Guilano-trained Marines made good "ambassadors."

Sgt. Maj. Guilano will still be a "Gunny," even in civilian life. He has accepted a post with the State Department's physical security section.

Placed on Retired List (30 Years)

WORD, William E.	Lt. Col.
WRIGHT, Ellis R.	Major
LENN, Stanley C.	CWO

Placed on Retired List (20 Years)

HAYS, Jr., Lawrence C.	Brig. Gen.
STILES, Wilfrid H.	Brig. Gen.
BEARD, Jr., Richard A.	Col.
JEFFCOAT, Cyril D.	Col.
BENNETT, James C.	Lt. Col.
COCKRUM, James E.	Major
SWALLOW, Judson J.	Major
BLANDFORD, Jr., Richard P.	Capt.
BUCKLAND, Irving F.	Capt.
HAMILTON, William J.	Capt.
THOMAS, Frederick S.	Capt.
WEED, Alton C.	Capt.
ROBERTS, Lindley O.	1st Lt.
ANGERS, Charles J.	CWO
BEICKE, Walter H.	CWO
BLOUNT, Estus	CWO
CURTIS, John E.	CWO

DEAN, Oscar C.	CWO
FRANZEN, Lloyd T.	CWO
McCREE, James B.	CWO
McGULLEY, Harley F.	CWO
MEINHOLD, Alfred	CWO
OSBORNE, Benjamin F.	CWO
PRATT, Fred E.	CWO
SRADER, Steven L.	CWO
STOLLEY, Frederick T.	CWO

Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

ROSSMAN, Harry	Capt.
DAME, Jr., Fleming C.	CWO
KREISHEIMER, George W.	CWO

Placed on Permanent Disability Retired List

DUNKLEY, Charlie J.	Major
COURT, John S.	Capt.
DIBBLE, Jr., Wallace E.	1st Lt.

Placed on Retired List (30 Years)

MASTER SERGEANTS

CRONAN, Stephen A.	189191	2111
HANSEN, Maurice C.	183354	0369
JACOWSKI, Charles F.	217853	5519

Transferred to Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

SERGEANTS MAJOR

CHALKLEY, James O.	263270	0799
GUILANO, Jr., Guiseppe	258163	0399

FIRST SERGEANTS

GEORGE, Ray D.	226115	3598
UPCHURCH, Sidney A.	231034	3598

MASTER SERGEANTS

BOBERG, Carl R.	263922	0161
BOSWELL, John R.	260790	0369
BUCHANAN, Robert M.	239486	3049
BUNTON, Robert S.	256618	0369
COCCO, Anthony J.	255303	0141
CRILL, Pete A.	225935	0231
DESPEGHEL, Frank	262107	0369
DRAKE, Sidney E.	255370	3411
ESTERLY, DeWitt C.	261508	6413
FALGOUT, Paul H.	248736	0741
FELLOWS, Paul J.	249395	4131
FRATUS, Kenneth C. A.	260853	0141
GINN, "W" "F"	248849	0369

GORDON, Woodrow W.	222183	3061
GOWIN, Harry G.	261434	3537
GUSTAFSON, Thomas D.	260022	0141
HAM, Francis R.	255297	3349
HAYS, Jr., Philip J.	246882	3411
HOAG, Christopher R.	234835	0141
HUDSON, Jr., Benjamin F.	239784	0369
JOHNSON, Clarence P.	233264	2111
JOHNSON, Jr., Wyatt	245344	1833
KERSH, Tom K.	246284	2131
KIRK, Terence S.	260583	4631
KONA, Daniel	274972	0241
LEE, Samuel W.	263721	3051
LEWIS, Howard R.	262467	2111
MADDEN, Thomas J.	262521	3049
MAXWELL, Robert R.	253927	0141
OLMSTEAD, James M.	302537	6613
PARSONS, Harvey L.	258202	2149
PENCE, Earl W.	249082	0369
PRUITT, Delmar E.	256314	0369
RICHARDS, George E.	253276	0141
SHAW, Donald L.	223485	3311
SMITH, Jesse W.	263726	0141
TARLTON, Raymond M.	230098	3371
TAYLOR, Herbert M.	262944	0369
TERRELL, Jack I.	239321	6481
TINKLER, Leslie R.	257083	6621
TRAMMELL, Oscar L.	277545	6412
WIEGAND, Victor	252303	3411
WILLIAMS, Leo H.	235071	0141
WITTY, Dean E.	263092	0848

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

DEVINE, Walter L.	247054	2111
JONES, Percy F.	258417	3537
O'HARA, Henry D.	293999	1169

STAFF SERGEANTS

BELL, Elisha J.	248869	3371
KUCERA, George	239368	0300

Placed on Disability Retired List

MASTER SERGEANTS

ADAMS, Edward P.	337404	0141
ANDERSON, Charles J.	658988	3537
UNSELL, William H.	287497	0369

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

AYSQUE, Eugene F.	323040	3371
MAHIEU, Robert M.	664255	2539
WEDDINGTON, Hershell E.	646225	0141

STAFF SERGEANTS

MAHONEY, John	519520	4312
MORGENS, William A.	1129268	0141
NOOTBAAR, Robert E.	613835	3371

END

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 79]

approved 9 July, 1956, a member of a Reserve component who is involuntarily released from active duty after having completed immediately prior to such release at least five years of continuous active duty, except for breaks in service of not more than 30 days, is entitled to a lump-sum readjustment payment computed on the basis of one-half of one month's basic pay in the grade in which he is serving at the time of release from active duty, for each year of active service ending at the close of the 18th year. A person who is released from active duty at his own request is NOT entitled to any

payments. Furthermore, a member must elect either Separation Pay or Readjustment Pay.

The following figures indicate the amount an officer with the rank of captain would receive if involuntarily released from active duty with a minimum of five years, after 10 years and with 17 years of active service:—five years—\$936.00; 10 years—\$2184.00; 17 years—\$4110.00.

ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 10

- (c); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (a); 6. (c); 7. (a); 8. (b); 9. (a); 10. (a)

"Your chances of remaining on active duty in the Reserve program to complete 20 years service cannot be accurately predicted. Here's the situation as it stands today, and bear in mind that this situation can and will change.

"To begin with, there must be a vacancy, which you are eligible to fill, at the time you come up for consideration for renewal of your current SWAG. Eligibility is based on promotion status and a requirement for your rank and MOS. Assuming that you have rank and MOS and a requirement exists, then the ratio of persons in your rank to the next higher rank, etc., must be considered. Today, there are 90 captains in the Reserve program who may compete for 23 majors' billets, and those 23 majors may compete for 13 lieutenant colonels' billets.—Ed.

END

SELF-SERVICE

[continued from page 25]

special pencils, give an instantaneous breakdown on each item used and in what quantity. With today's electronic computing machines it is a small job for the Machine Records Installation to compile the reports.

The old habit of stockpiling often had far-reaching effects. A supply man, through some fluke, might order a two-year supply of an item "just to be safe." Then, in the two years during which there is no demand for the item at the warehouse, it might go out of stock or even cease to be manufactured. Just about that time, the two-year supply has vanished and an irate supply man is pounding on the door for more. The usage data history will help to alleviate this situation.

Another problem is the natural human tendency to make mistakes. Items cannot be returned or swapped once they have been "purchased" by a unit. Several plans are being considered to correct this. One is an educational program for the "buyers" since their unit suffers by their mistakes; another

is to install an exchange counter at the Center where these items can be re-issued to units which need them. But local control by the unit commanders and close supervision of the shopping by the supply chiefs keep these mistakes at a minimum and also cut down the substitution of items. Under the new system, the buyer walking through the Center, filling a requisition, will sometimes substitute a similar item if the one he wants is out of stock.

Recently the Commandant directed Col. Lee's unit to study the possibility of a similar system for spare parts and shop stores. They have come up with a plan for "satellite" shops which they feel can be put into effect in a couple of months. The satellite shops would be exact counterparts of the Self Service Center with two exceptions. The shop stores will carry only spare parts for equipment. Other items will be "bought" across the counter at the warehouses with the charge plate. Again, no requisitions will be necessary, cutting down on paper work and lead time.

The reduced work load has been welcome in the Service Regiment. Staff Sergeant Benjamin G. Thomas, of the Administrative Section, General Supply,

Second Service Regiment, used to be the middleman between the supply chiefs and the warehouse.

"Stationery was our biggest problem. We were working nights until 9 p.m. trying to fill the requisitions. The 'In' basket was usually two feet high in back requisitions and we had to have five men do nothing but handle the FMF unit's stationery requisitions. Now we have only two men assigned since we still have some stock to liquidate. This gives us a chance to give these men additional training as well as cutting down the work load."

Returning these three Marines to other jobs within the unit is a big savings and means that other items which still must be requisitioned can be supplied much quicker.

The Self Service Center itself looks just like any conventional super market. The customers even use the shiny, chrome wire shopping pushcarts. The check-out stands are manned by Women Marines, Pfc's Connie Fielder, Evelyn Orbin, Hazel Lestrangle and Private Isabel Bond. They check each item, add up the overall cost and give the buyer a receipt. Each item has a price tag which lists the stock number, classification of the item, date it was received, the unit of issue, the name and the price.

Until recently, all items had special tags but Lt. Buckner's men have worked up a system of using a rubber stamp on most items, which cuts down the time it takes to get the shelves restocked.

Since each unit is allowed only so much money for housekeeping items, the supply chiefs are careful shoppers. They are allowed to purchase only equipment and items carried in their Table of Allowances. For example, the division units are not allowed to buy lawnmowers, while certain base units are.

One big advantage the new system has over the old is that the unit supply chief knows immediately what supplies are available and doesn't have to tie up his funds while a requisition makes the rounds.

The "customers" are highly vocal in their appreciation of the Self Service Center. Col. Lee and his men see them as just that and are making every effort to increase the service to the using units. While the Self Service Center at Camp Lejeune constitutes only a very small part of the overall supply system at the base, it is believed to be only the beginning of a completely new supply program.

Veteran supply personnel at Camp Lejeune say it is the greatest step the supply system has taken in 10 years. And, it is already a half-million dollars more efficient.

END



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SGT. ZIMMERMAN

[continued from page 51]

the Rail Carriers' Transportation Agency here in town," he said, "and I can arrange to have all your gifts picked up and stored in one of our warehouses until we're ready for delivery.

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "I'm happy to be a part of this little vendetta, so to speak, because...well, sometime I'd like to tell you what it's like to share your living room with an Egyptian mummy for 20 years...."



Cheesy then invited everyone to bring their families and spend Christmas Eve at his home where Sergeant Zimmerman would be duly honored. Then, just before midnight, a fleet of trucks would arrive and unload the gifts. The trucks would, of course, remain and everyone would accompany Jimmy—and his presents—home to his apartment after the party.

Joe Forsythe had a cozy smile as we skidded and fish-tailed over the icy roads back to the base. "Lousy driving weather," he said, "but worth it.... but worth it...."

IT WAS like a Christmas Eve you read about. Snow everywhere and a bright moon. The air was frosty cold and the crunch of snow made me remember some unpleasant nights in Korea when we were moving down from the Reservoir, bringing our dead and wounded with us, but the sounds of Christmas music coming from every house brought me back to the present and reminded me that Sergeant Zimmerman would have sent his dearest friend a blizzard if he could have had it crated. We stopped a moment to look at the Foss house lit up with a hundred colored lights and really decorated for the season. Then we rang the bell.

Zimmy was there and he was having a ball with his old buddies. I was

sorry I couldn't hear all the stories they were bending each other's ears with. Zimmy wasn't too surprised to see us; Cheesy explained that he thought a couple of "contemporaries" would help him make the changeover to civilian life without too much regret.

It was a buddy-buddy party and about a quarter to twelve Gen. Garrett called for attention and started a speech. He said that Master Sergeant Zimmerman was a good man, and that the Marine Corps hated to lose him. He told some stories about Zimmy's legendary deeds and colored it all up with a few yarns about his off-duty exploits. The general was a good speaker and he could lay it on without drawing it out, if you know what I mean.

Well, twelve o'clock rolled around and the general kept right on talking.

At twelve fifteen Cheesy gave him the cut sign.

The general wrapped it up fast, and while the applause for Zimmy was still shaking the chandelier, Cheesy huddled with Mr. Palmer. "What happened?" he asked. "Where are the gifts?"

Palmer was shook. "I cannot understand why delivery wasn't made on schedule," he said. "I'm going over there myself and investigate."

Joe and I stuck around after the other guests had gone. We helped Cheesy and his wife clean up some of the party mess—and waited for a call from Palmer. Suddenly there was a hell of a racket outside; it sounded something like *Jingle Bells* but I'd have sworn all the Reds in Manchuria were screaming down on Cheesy's house. Lights came on all over the neighborhood as we ran outside. A steam calliope, towed by a tractor, turned down the Foss driveway. The calliope was decorated with Christmas ribbons, and the man playing it handed Cheesy a card. It read: "*Merry Christmas to the Fosses, and thanks for a wonderful party. Zimmy.*"

The phone rang and Cheesy went, somewhat shaken, inside to answer it.

It was Palmer. "Something must have gone wrong," he said. "The stuff is gone. It must have been delivered directly to Zimmy."

"It's possible," Cheesy remarked dryly. "There is at this moment a clanking, shrieking steam monster on my front lawn; I think it used to belong to Captain Monroe."

"Zimmy may be redistributing the gifts."

"If he is," said Cheesy, "I hope you get the stuffed buffalo...."

AROUND TOWN there was plenty of excitement. Pfc Vernon's wife screamed when she opened the door of their apartment and was greeted by

the giant Javanese statue. On the other side of town the deliverymen accidentally dropped the huge brass gong and it rolled half a block downhill, banging into fire plugs and other objects. When Sergeant Mills arrived home, they had just placed it on his porch and several pajama-clad neighbors were waiting to chat with him. A few blocks away a crowd had gathered around Barney's place and were scratching their heads as they stood in awe of the Alaskan totem pole. Gen. Garrett found his driveway blocked by an authentic Roman chariot. Tippy passers-by couldn't believe their eyes when they passed the Samoan hut on Mr. Palmer's front lawn.

"MERRY CHRISTMAS to you too, you double-crossing gooney bird," Master Sergeant Andrews growled as he entered Zimmy's apartment on Christmas Day. The place was jammed with people and Zimmy, looking very pleased with himself, was ladling punch and passing it out to his guests as they came through the door. Zimmy was rambling.

"I had gone over to the Rail Carrier Agency to pick up a few locker boxes and some other gear when I spotted a lot of familiar looking items, all stacked up and ready for delivery. I checked the shipping tags and then showed the old watchman my identification. I told him I didn't want to take the stuff with me, but that I'd like to put the proper address on it so that it wouldn't go astray. It was marked for delivery at midnight on Christmas Eve, so I didn't change that. Just the names and addresses...."

Everyone was suddenly busy trying to retrieve their original gifts because somehow they had learned to live with them; the unexpected switch would require readjustments and no one seemed quite up to that. But Zimmy came through with a happy solution.

"I've had my fun for 30 years," Zimmy continued, "but it hasn't all been in vain. I found out yesterday that the city is going to build a new park for the children on Elm Street and that there will be space allotted for a sort of museum. Al Palmer, who is head of the Citizen's Committee, has arranged to call it "Sergeant Zimmerman's Adventureland" and there'll be a Venetian gondola, a Chinese temple gong, an Alaskan totem pole, a stuffed buffalo, an Egyptian mummy, a steam calliope, a sailfish and a lot of other curiosities for the kids. So, you don't have to worry—I've arranged with Al to have the stuff picked up this afternoon...."

Outside the snow was falling again, and the sounds of church bells and Christmas music floated over the street.

END

GOING UP

[continued from page 56]

rotor make it an interesting ship. Company price lists indicate that if you are at all handy with tools you can own this machine for less than \$2000. This figure breaks down into the complete construction kit, less engine, for \$395 and \$1495 for the power conversion kit. If you don't feel like building it yourself, the cost of the machine, test flown at the factory, is about \$2400.

In order to fly this, like any other power-drive aircraft, you need a pilot's license.

The aircraft mentioned here are not, of course, the only ones being made or under development in the country. But they are representative. And they all point to three important failings: high cost, slow speed and short range.

In the true helicopter class, there isn't yet a machine the average man can afford, and even if he could, the best of them have a very slow speed. Even with a top speed of 75 mph, you wouldn't be able to keep up with most of today's cars if you were bucking any kind of a head wind at all.

With ranges running from 27 miles to 120 miles, the small helicopter is seriously limited.

To the problems of high cost, low speed and short range must be added the stumbling block of law. There is currently no standard landing procedure for privately owned helicopters. There is no traffic control plan; if you started flitting about the countryside now, chances are that you would get into a good deal of trouble before you'd gone very far. You could probably land at commercial airports, but you would be no further ahead than if you had a small fixed-wing plane.

The whole purpose of the small vertical lift machine is its versatility of landing and take-off. However, to put the legal problem first is to put the cart before the horse. When the small machine is commonplace there will be rules and regulations and it might be possible to land in your own backyard.

When the day will come is anybody's guess. We haven't found an expert who would stake out a definite period. But a good guess would be that with the military demand falling off under economy cuts, private companies will begin to plan for the mass market. Americans have never turned down a good thing, however new it was; the market is ready and when someone gives birth to a low cost, safe and easy to operate flying machine, many of us will be off the ground, going straight up. **END**

TOYS FOR TOTS

Once again we look to find

The holidays are near;

First snow's quiet warning

Is all we have to hear;

To remind us all of Christmas

And the sound of jingle bells,

Turkey-brown and glistening—

Amidst those wondrous smells.

Most of us remembering

Our days of greatest joy,

Wistful for that magic

Given every girl and boy;

They dream of fluffy angels,

Of Princesses and Kings,

With great imagination they

Can be a million things.

But you know, there are a number

Who never have that fun;

They never conjure Princes—

Their dreams are of the sun;

Those cold and hungry children

Have missed the magic spell;

Knowing not of Christmas,

Not by sound, or sight, or smell.

When they awake on Christmas Day

Will they know that Christ is born

As they look at their surroundings

And the clothes so old and torn?

Can they sing with joyfulness

What they cannot understand?

Of that Child, Baby Jesus,

Bringing joy to every land?

Please, help us give those children

What most of us have known;

They cannot find such happiness—

But as children should be shown;

Make this your Christmas duty

From the "Haves" to the "Have Nots"—

Help us with our project and give

To "TOYS FOR TOTS."

—Paul E. Wilson
Capt. USMC

Transfers



Compiled by
Pfc Shirley A. Miller

Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations. This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps.

This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

SERGEANTS MAJOR FIRST SERGEANTS MASTER SERGEANTS

ACKERMAN, Clarence F (2131) MCB CamLej to MCS Quant
ANDERSON, Jack G (3349) HQMC to MCSC Albany
ANDERSON, James F (0141) 2dMarDiv to 9thMCRD Ft Wayne Indiana
BANKER, Jacques (0141) FMFPac to 1st MCRD Garden City NY
BARNETT, Ralph D (3049) 12th MCRD SFRan to 1stMarDiv
BAUER, Arthur L (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCAS CherPt
BEIGER, Theophil V (3049) MCRDep PI to MCB CampPen FFT
BELL, Charles W (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
BENSON, Richard G (0141) 1stMarDiv to 7thInfBn San Bruno
BOWMAN, Robert C (3311) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
BOYD, Don H (3069) 12thMCRD Springfield to MCRDep SDiego
BOWLSBY, Chester R (1169) 9th MCRD Chicago to MCB CamLej
BRAATEN, Erling B (0141) 4thAWBtry Madison Wis to MCS Quant
BRENAN, Kenneth J (3049) MB NB Phila to ForTrps CamLej
BURLISON, Drexel G (3371) 2dMarDiv to MB NMD Yorktown Va
BURNETT, Johnnie R (0231) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
BYRNES, Stephen P (2529) MCS Quant to HQMC
CARDELL, Thomas J (1841) 9th MCRD Chicago to ForTrps 29 Palms
CASEY, Robert F (0369) MCB CamLej to 5thInfBn Detroit
CAVETT, Wallace E (7041) 1stMarDiv to MCAS CherPt
CHESTER, Edwin A (0141) FMFPac to LanForTraUPac Coronado
CHIBAN, Anthony J (0761) ForTrps FMFLant to MCB 29 Palms
CHITTY, Murray M (3349) MCB Campen to MarCorColdWesTraCen Bridgeport Calif
COLE, Watson H (0141) 46thSplInfCo Albany NY to MB NSyd Portsmouth Va
COLLINS, Thomas E (0369) 1stMarDiv to 28thSplInfCo Lafayette
COMBS, Jr., Anderson (6413) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
COX, Ralph C (2741) MCRDep SDiego to 1stMarDiv
CRAMER, Harold A (2361) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLej
CRONKITE, Jack E (6412) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
CURREY, Thomas D (3371) MCB CamLej to FMFPac Oahu TH
CURTIS, Charles E (3121) MCB 29 Palms to MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea
DICKEY, Rex L (3049) FMFLant to HQMC
DITTBENNER, Kenneth R (2741) MCRDep SDiego to 1stMarDiv
DOBOSY, Edward E (0300) MCAS El Toro to 1stMarDiv
DOLAN, Jr., Everett R (0369) 1stMarDiv to MB NB LongBeach

DUFFY III, Thomas I (2771) MCRDep SDiego to 2dMarDiv
DYER Jr., Alonzo L (1169) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
ENGISH, Richard L (3051) 1stMAW to MCB CampPen
ESSIN, Scottie L (1381) 1stMarDiv to MCB CampPen FFT
FENTER, Victor O (6413) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
FIGGIS, William (0161) MCSFA Portsmouth to MB NB Pearl Harbor
FIRMANIK, Joseph D (5597) 1stMAW to MCRDep PI
FOWLER, Robert C (4312) 9th MCRD Chicago to MCB 29 Palms
FOX, Robert T (0141) MarPac to 1stMarDiv
FRANCIS, Robert L (7141) ForTrps FMFLant to MCRDep PI
GERHING, Lowell L (2771) MB WashDC to MB NOTS China Calif
GEORGE, Lewis E (0761) ForTrps FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
GERNER, George F (0369) MCB CamLej to MD NRC Portsmouth Va
GLIDDEN, Ernest H (3049) 1stComm SpBn Ft Schuyler NY to ForTrps CamLej
GODDARD, Charles O (0811) 1stMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
GOODLOW, John L (2161) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Barstow
GOODNIGHT, James H (3049) MCS Quant to 1st CommSpBn Ft Schuyler NY
GREEN, John R (3537) 2dMAW to 1stSerBn Memphis
GRIST, Walter C (6412) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
HAGEL, Norman B (0141) MD USS Shangri La to MCRDep PI
HANEIWI, Konstanty (2529) 1stMarDiv to MB NB Mare Island
HEINZ Jr., Lester (3049) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
HILL, Arthur R (0369) MCB Campen to MCRDep PI
HINKLEY, Donald D (0141) MD USS Yorktown to MCAS CherPt
HOAGLIN Jr., John E (0369) MCB Campen to MCRDep SDiego
HOGAN, Charlie S (0141) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
HOLLAND, William E (3049) 2dMAW to MARTO MARTC NAS Brooklyn
HOME, Ralph B (0141) 1st MCRD Garden City NY to MCAS CherPt
HUMPHREY, Jack P (1169) 1stMAW to MCS Quant
IMER, Oscar A (4312) MCSC Barstow to MarCorRep ArmForInfoDc Los Angeles
HUNT, Robert T (6511) 1stMAW to MARTO MARTC NAS Atlanta Ga
JOHNSON, Earl A (6614) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS El Toro
JONES, Charles B (6412) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
JONES, Wayne S (4184) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
KNUTTI, George C (0141) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
KOLOWSKI, Leonard L (3349) MarPac to MCSC Barstow
KRUDWIG, Royce R (6715) AirFMFPac to MCAAS Mojave Calif
LANE, John A (0141) MCS Quant to 1stEngrBn Baltimore

LARGE, Charles J (3371) MCB 29 Palms to MCB CampPen FFT
LATTIMER, Robert B (0848) 1stMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
LEGG, Howard D (0141) MB NAD Hastings Neb to MCAS El Toro
LEWIS, Howard R (2111) MARTD MARTC NAS Brooklyn to MCB CampPen FFT
LITTLE, Roy W (6413) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
LOUQUE, Peter E (0141) 8th MCRD New Orleans to MB NorVa
LOWE Jr., John G (0141) 5thAWBtry Pico to MCRDep SDiego
LYNCH, Merrill R (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
LYNCH, Raymond L (3311) MCRDep SDiego to MCSC Barstow
MAC FARLAND, Robert W (3371) MarPac to MCSC Barstow
MANNION Jr., Matthew J (0141) HQMC to MCAF New River
MASON, Robert C (0398) MB NAS Memphis to 2dMarDiv
MAY, William J (1811) 1stMarDiv to MCRDep PI
MAYHEW, James A (6441) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
MC LARNEY Jr., Douglas J (0141) MD USS Essex to 13thSplInfCo Austin Texas
MERILATT, Daryl W (6441) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
MIDDLETON, Edile L (3371) HQMC to MCSC Albany Ga
MITCHELL, Alden L (6413) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
MOORE, Edward J (1871) 1stMarDiv to MCB CampPen FFT
MORRIS, Vernon I (0141) 2dMarDiv to MB NAS Jax
NELSON, Carl V (6412) MAD NATTC Memphis to MARTO MARTC NAS NorVa
NEWELL, Jr., James (0141) 2dMAW to 1st155mmGunBtry Reading Pa
O'NEAL, James H (3349) HQMC to MCSC Albany Ga
ORPURT, Robert E (0141) MD USS Forrestal to MD USS Shangri La
PETERSON, John H (0141) 1stMAW to MARTC NAS Glenview
PHILLIPS, John R (6614) MAD NATTC Jax to MCAS El Toro
PRYOR, Richard D (0369) MB NS SDiego to 1stMarDiv
PYRTZ Jr., Francis W (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
RAMANELLO, Anthony (6613) 1stMAW to NAAS Edenton
REISSIG, Francis A (0369) MCB CamLej to MB NB NorVa
RORRER, Woodrow W (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Miami
SANCHES, Edward (6412) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
SCOTT, James N (6731) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
SHAFFRANSKI, Raymond J (0369) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
SKOW, Howard E (3049) MB NSA Ft Meade Md to ForTrps CamLej
SMITH, Jesse A (1831) MB Morocco to MCB CampPen
SMITH, Merrill B (6441) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro

SMITH, William E (0161) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
SNODGRASS, John C (0141) MCSC Barstow to 66thSplInfCo Yakima Wash
STANLEY, Clarence R (0791) ForTrps FMFPac to MCS Quant
STRACHAN, Donald D (2639) MCSC Albany to MCB CampPen FFT
STRONG, George A (3371) 1stMarDiv to MCSC Barstow
STRONG, Otis R (4029) HQMC to MSCFA SFRan
SYMPHER, James F (0369) MCSC Barstow to 1stMarDiv
TATE, James E (3049) MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea to MCSC Albany Ga
THIEL, John A (0141) 1stMAW to MarCorSupActy Philadelphia
THOMPSON Jr., John J (0141) 98thSplInfCo Clarksburg WV to MD USS Hancock
THOMSON, Charles "M" (0141) 1stTkbN SDiego to MCB 29 Palms
TIERNEY, Charles R (0141) HQMC to 2dMarDiv
VAN OTTERLOO, Lawrence A (0141) MD USS Hancock to MCAS El Toro
VIRILI, Morris (0369) 2dMarDiv to 34thSplInfCo Johnstown Pa
WAUGHN, Clever L (0369) MCRDep SDiego to MCB CampPen FFT
WELTER, William N (0141) 2dMAW to MD USS Yorktown
WEST, Malcolm K (6613) 2dMAW to MAD NATTC Jax
WHITE, David O (3516) MCB CamLej to MCS Quant
WHITE, John M (3211) 3dMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms
WILLIAMS, Thomas E (7014) 1stMAW to NAAS Edenton
WILSON, Joseph E (0741) ForTrps FMFLant to MB NB Brooklyn
WRIGHT, Marvin H (6441) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
WRIGHT, Paul R (3049) MCB CampPen to MCB CamLej
ZEIGLER, Wendell R (1811) 12th MCRD SFRan to 1stMarDiv

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

ANDERSON, Frank R (6641) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
ANDERSON, Ralph A (1811) MCB Campen to MCRDep PI
BAILEY, Walter (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCB CampPen FFT
BALFANZ, Duane A (0848) 9th MCRD Chicago to ForTrps 29 Palms
BARR II, Jennings B (0241) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
BARTHOLOW, Roger H (5597) MCRDep PI to MCS Quant
BEA, Robert L (6511) MAD NATTC Jax to MCAS El Toro
BELET, Joseph R (6614) MAD NATTC Jax to NAAS Edenton
BELKO, Martin G (0369) MB NB Newport RI to 2dMarDiv
BELL, Mauldin C (2171) MCSFA SFRan to MCB CampPen FFT
BLACK, Frank E (6413) AirFMFPac to MCRDep PI
BLEND, Clifford C (6431) 1stMAW to HQMC
BORING, Richard H (3049) MAG-31 to MCB CampPen FFT
BOULEY, William L (1871) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
BOWEN Jr., Henry E (1349) 1stMarDiv to 3dEngrBn Swan Is Portland Ore
BOYD, Robert V (3311) MCB CamLej to FMFPac Oahu TH
BRANDON, Frank D (0369) MCAS Kaneohe Bay to 1stMarDiv
BROOKS, Raymond H (0161) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
BROOKS, William C (2561) MCB CamLej to MCB CampPen FFT
BROWNELL, Anne R (3111) 6th MCRD Atlanta to MCB CamLej
BURDBRIDGE, Clifford W (5334) MCRDep SDiego to MCB CampPen FFT
CAIN, Jesse W (3311) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
CASANOVA, Henry (3121) MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea to MCAS El Toro
CHEVITSKI, John A (0811) 1stMarDiv to MCS Quant
CLICK, Robert A (3049) MCB Campen to MCB CampPen FFT
COLLINS, Joseph S (0369) MCSC Albany to 2dMarDiv
COOK, Howard F (3537) MCSC Barstow to MCAS El Toro
COOPER, Francis L (1345) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
COUNTRYMAN, William J (3516) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
CRENSHAW, Emmett R (2111) MCRDep SDiego to MCSC Barstow
CULVER, Charles M (0369) 1stMarDiv to MB Lake Mead Las Vegas
DADE, Lester H (0369) MCRDep PI to MCB CampPen FFT
DAIGLE, Verrell J (6511) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
DAVIS, Charles H (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCRDep PI
DAVIS, Vernon E (0369) 2dWpnsBn Kansas City Mo to MCB CampPen FFT
DAWSON, John F (2171) MCSFA SFRan to 1stMarDiv
DE ANGELIS, Raymond E (3049) ForTrps FMFLant to 4thSplInfCo Brooklyn
DONNELLY, William G (0761) MCRDep PI to FMFPac Oahu TH
DOWN, David B (0381) MB NB Pearl to MCB CamLej
DRIGGERS Jr., John D (1811) 2dMarDiv to 1stTkbCo Tallahassee Fla
DROZDEK, Joseph (3537) MCS Quant to MCRDep PI

DUBOIS, Robert J (0369) MCRDep PI to MD NRC Portsmouth NH
DUNNELLS, Arnold M (6431) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
DURHAM, John O (0369) 1stMarDiv to MB Lake Mead Las Vegas
EAKER, Clyde R (0231) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
EDWARDS, Jerrold L (3516) MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea to MCSC Barstow
EGOLF, George C (3516) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
ELLIS, Grover D (3049) MARTD MARTD NAS Brooklyn to MCAF New River
ELLIS, Thornton B (0369) MCS Quant to MCRDep PI
EWELL, Sr., Wayne A (0811) 1st05mm-HowBtry Chattanooga Tenn to ForTrps CamLeJ
FAHEY, Edward J (0369) 1stMarDiv to 32dSpInfCo San Bernardino
FAIRWEATHER, John (2511) ForTrps to MCRDep SDiego
FEAGIN Jr., Hugh J (0141) MAD NATTC Jax to MB NB NorVa
FITZGERALD, Martin V (3537) MCSC Barstow to MarColdWesTrngCen Bridgeport Calif
FLEURY, Donald L (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
FOLEY, Jeremiah R (0211) AirFMFLant to ArintelCen Ft Holabird Md
FRYMARK, Frank E (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCAS CherPt
GALLAGHER, Francis J (0848) ForTrps FMFLant to HQMC
GANDY, H.W. (1835) ForTrps FMFLant to MCB CampPen FFT
GEOB, Marvin D (6727) 1stMAW to NAAS Edenton
GILBERT Jr., Thomas R (713) 1stMAW to MCAS Miami
GOSCHKE, Harry H (5581) MCRDep SDiego to MCB CampPen FFT
GRAEME, Richard M (2529) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
GRAMM, Samuel H D (3371) 12th MCRRD Sfran to ForTrps 29 Palms
HAMBY, Maurice S (0369) MB Clarks-ville Tenn to MCB CampPen FFT
HARPER, William J (0141) 1stMAW to MCAS Miami
INGERSOLL, Jr., Alvah E (0369) 3d-MarDiv to 1stMarDiv
HARRELL, Gene L (7041) MCAAS Mo-jave Calif to HQMC
HARRER, William J (0141) 1stMAW to MD NRC Portsmouth New Hampshire
HICKS, Dillard I (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB WashDC
HILL, Dan L (0369) MCS Quant to MCB CampPen FFT
HOELSCHER, Robert (3049) HQMC to ForTrps CamLeJ
IRISH, Albion C (1316) 1st MCRRD Garden City NY to 2dMarDiv
ISBISTER, Oswald R S (1833) ForTrps FMFLant to 6th MCRRD Atlanta
JACKSON, Warren C (5544) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
JELICH, John R (0369) 12th MCRRD Sfran to MCB CampPen FFT
JOHANNSEN, Fred (1871) 1stMarDiv to MCB CampPen FFT
JOHNSON, Clarence G (0848) 1stMar-Brig to ForTrps 29 Palms
JOHNSON, Gerald (0349) 8th MCRRD NorDns to ForTrps CamLeJ
JOHNSON, Harold J (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NAS Memphis
JONES, Jerry E (0141) HQMC to MCB 29 Palms
KANE, William J (0811) MB WashDC to MCS Quant
KATZAMAN, Norman P (2511) ForTrps FMFLant to MCRDep SDiego
KENDERS, Arthur C (2511) MCRDep PI to MCB CampPen FFT
LAMNECK, Paul E (0141) MARTD MAR-TTC NAS Columbus Ohio to MB WashDC
LA MORDER, Robert E (6613) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis
LANE, Louis E (2511) 3dMarDiv to MCAS CherPt
LAPORTE, Ewing E (0111) MCRDep SDiego to 1stMarDiv
LARUM, Oscar H (3049) MB NB Key West to MCSC Albany
LAYMAN, Raymond G (3049) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMarDiv
LISEMBY, John W (0369) MCB CamLeJ to 12thRHCo Springfield Mo
LISTA, Joseph C (3049) MB NB Ports-mouth to MCB CampPen FFT
LOMAS, William T (6614) 1stMarDiv to MCAS CherPt
LOVE, Jackson T (1341) MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea to 2dMarDiv
LOVO, Donald L (3411) 9th MCRRD Chicago to MCB CampPen FFT
LUCY, Sherman H (0848) 1stMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
LYDAY, Billy L (0369) MCRDep PI to MB WashDC
MAC ROBERTS Jr., Edward B (3049) MCB CamLeJ to 8th MCRRD New Orleans
MALNAR, John M (0369) MCB CampPen to MCB CampPen FFT
MANLEY, James D (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
MARTIN, Rubey C (7113) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
MASTROPIETRO, Santo A (6431) 1st-MAW to MCAS El Toro
MATHEWS, Talmadge D (6511) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
MATTHIESEN, Marvin E (2771) MCSC Albany to MB WashDC
MCCANN, Boyd I (2311) 3dMarDiv to MCB CampPen
MC KAY, Marion (3231) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
METZ, Hayden E (0369) MCB CampPen to HQMC
MEYER, Robert M (6481) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt

MILLER, Richard G (2539) 3dMarDiv to 29 Palms
MILLER, Thomas O (6511) 1stMAW to NAAS Edenton
MORAN, William H (0141) 12th MCRRD Sfran to MCRDep SDiego
MORELOCK Jr., Berna R (0369) MB NRC NB NorVa to 2dMarDiv
MORRIS, Andy T (3049) MCSC Barstow to 1stMarDiv
MOSCO, Vincent E (0811) 2dMarDiv to MCB CampPen FFT
MOTOLA, Fiore (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLeJ
MOULTON, Frank R (3537) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
MURRAY, Arthur W (3121) MCAS Kaneohe Bay to MCS Quant
MUSSELMAN, Charles W (0141) MAD NATTC Jax to 2dMarDiv
NAGY, William (3049) 4thSpInfCo Brooklyn to MCB CamLeJ
NANCE, Henry E (6611) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis
NELSON, Harvey S (0848) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
NICHOLS, George W (1371) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
NIXON, Samuel F (6511) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
OESSER, Daniel M (5563) MCRDep PI to MCAS Miami
OHLSCWAGER, Dale D (0141) 9th MCRRD Chicago to 1stMarDiv
OSBORNE, Ralph (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
OYLER, Ray A (0369) MCRDep PI to MCS Quant
PAINTER, Billy G (3049) 4th MCRRD Phila to MCS Quant
PARKER, James R (1833) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
PARKS, Harvey I (0121) MCB CampPen to 6th MCRRD Atlanta
PAZOS, Earl J (3049) MCSC Albany to 18thRHCo Manchester
PEARSON, Edward W (0369) MB Camp-Pen to MB NB Bremerlon
PERLAS, Edmund P (0369) 1stMarDiv to 2dWpnsBn Kansas City Mo
PERKINS, Marion F (2539) MCRDep PI to MCB CamLeJ
PHILLIPS, Claude K (3516) MCAF Santa Ana Calif to MCB CampPen FFT
PORTER, Leo T (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
QUIGLEY, George E (3516) MCB Cam-LeJ to MCB CampPen FFT
RAINES, Arvel H (4111) MCB CamLeJ to HQMC
REYNOLDS, Murell W (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
RICHARDSON, Walker L (6412) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
RIGGS, Charles (0141) 1stMAW to NB NorVa
RITTERSON, George H (6412) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
ROCHELLE, Horace M (0369) HQMC to 2dMarDiv
ROGERS Jr., John J (2561) 2dMAW to MCRDep SDiego
ROGERS, Arthur J (0111) MCAS El Toro to MCRDep PI
RUHL, William J (0300) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep PI
SADOSKI Sr., James G (0121) AirFMF-Lant to NAAS Edenton
SCHADE, John E (6441) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
SCHAFER, Dale B (0141) 1stMAW to MarPac
SCHMIDT, Ronald E (6441) AirFMFPac to MAD NATTC Memphis
SCOCCHERA, Alfred R (0811) 1stMar-Brig to MCS Quant
SHORT, Ronald J (3371) ForTrps FMF-Pac to MCB CampPen FFT
SIDMORE, John J (0811) 2dMarDiv to MCB CampPen FFT
SLOJKOWSKI, John M (3371) 2dMarDiv to MCSFA Portsmouth Vt
SMITH, Donald J (5541) MCB CampPen to NavRecSta WashDC
SMITH, Harold (6511) MAD NATTC Jax to MCAS El Toro
SOLSBURY, Louis H (7141) 1stAirDelCo San Jose to MCRDep PI
SPRADLING, Fred D (0141) MCS Quant to HQMC
SOSEBE, Frank I (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
STEVENS, Harry H (1871) MCSFA Sfran to MCB CampPen FFT
STYLES, Edward G (0369) MB NAS Whidbey Is Oak Harbor Wash to 1stMarDiv
TAYLOR, Robert L (0369) MB Clarksville Tenn to 2dMarDiv
THORNTON, Robert T (2561) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
TOWER Jr., Alfred W (3061) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Albany
TRIZZA, Samuel (0369) 1stMarDiv to MB NRC Camp Elliott SDiego
TRUMBO Jr., Robert A (1169) 2dMAW to HQMC
TYLDESLEY, Walter E (2181) MB NB Boston to MarCorSupActy Phila
VALIS, Edward R (2539) ForTrps FMF-Pac to 1stMarDiv
VICKERS, Charles L (6413) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
WAITE, Carol R (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
WALL, James A (3516) NAAS Edenton to HQMC
WEATHERHOLT, David T (6413) 1stMAW to MCAS Miami
WEST, Margaret I (0141) 9th MCRRD Chicago to MCB CamLeJ
WHITE, Morris (1811) 1st MCRRD Garden City NY to MCB CampPen
WILLIAMS, Edward M (6511) NAAS Edenton to MAD NATTC Jax
WILSON, Dennis W (0369) MB NSyd Sfran to MCAS El Toro



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TRANSFERS (cont.)

STAFF SERGEANTS

ACOSTA, Louis (2771) MB NS Treasure Is Sfran to IstMarBrig
ADAMS, John D (0811) ForTrps FMFPac to ForTrps CamLej
ADUKONIS, Stanley J (3081) MarCor-SupAct Phila to MB NB Pearl
ALFORD Jr., Daniel M (0369) 6th MCRD Atlanta to 2dMarDiv
ALIFF, Robert T (1833) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamLej
ALLEN, Jr., Albert (3211) MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea to MCB CamLej
ALVAREZ, Francisco M (6511) 1stMAW to IstMarBrig
AMBRUSE, Ezekiel (0141) 5th MCRRD WashDC to IstMarBrig
ANDERSON, Gene A (3041) 1stEngrBn Baltimore to MCB CamPen FFT
ANDERSON, Robert G (3041) 87thSpInfCo Abilene Tex to 2dMarDiv
ANGELILLO, Steve J (6511) MCRDep PI to MAD NATTC Jax
ANGELL, Henry L (1371) 1stMarBrig to MCAS CherPt
AUSTILL, Billy L (0369) 2dMAW to 2dMarDiv
AYERS, George R (0369) HQMC to 2dMarDiv
BACOCK, Ronald V (3041) 2dSpInfCo Hingham Mass to MCAS CherPt
BAGAN, Daniel (1871) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
BAIER, Roy L (2631) 1stMarDiv to IstMarBrig
BAIN, Frederick I (6412) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
BALDWIN, Charles D (1381) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
BANKS, Jr., William A (0141) MarPac to MCB 29 Palms
BARATTA, James E (6414) AirFMFPac to MAD NATTC Memphis
BASICH, Andy B (2511) 2dMarDiv to IstMarBrig
BAUGHMAN, William O (2100) ForTrps FMFPac to MARTD MARTC NAS Niagara
BAUSOLA, Richard C (3531) MB NS SDiego to IstMarDiv (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCRDep PI
BEALER, Kenneth R (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCRDep PI
BEAVERS, Robert E (0369) MB NRC Camp Elliott SDiego to MCRDep PI
BECKER, Jr., Philip R (0141) MAD NATTC Corpus Christi to IstMarBrig
BEEBE, Hector C (0369) FMFPac to IstMarBrig
BELLIA, Paul (0369) 1stMarDiv to MB NRC Camp Elliott SDiego
BERG, Leonard A (3041) 102dSpInfCo Great Falls Mont to MCB CamPen FFT
BERGLUND, Robert M (2531) AirFMFPac to MCRD SDiego
BERNING, Richard R (6511) NAAS Edenton to MAD NATTC Jax
BERSANO, Bernard L (6413) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Memphis
BITNER, Raymond O (1379) MB NTC Great Lakes to MCB CamPen FFT
BLOTT, William (3111) HQMC to Ist MCRRD Garden City NY

BLOUNT Jr., Robert C (0141) MCB CamLej to 73dSpInfCo Lorain Ohio
BOISVERT, James A (2531) 8thRRC Oklahoma City to ForTrps CamLej
BONNEAU, James M (6511) 2dMAW to MAD NATTC Jax
BOTTOMLY, William R (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NavFor Marianas Guam
BOYD, Edgar A (6412) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
BRADBURY, Earle K (0369) 1stMarBrig to IstMarDiv
BRADLEY, Bill D (2511) MCS Quant MCRDep PI
BRENTLINGER, Richard A (0141) 3dMarDiv to 5th MCRRD WashDC
BRION, Thomas J (6412) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
BROCKWAY, Donald E (2511) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
BROTT, Dallas (3311) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
BROWN, Henry H (0811) 3dMarDiv to IstMarDiv
BRYANT, William H (0811) 3dMarDiv to IstMarDiv
BUCKNER, Orpha A (3531) 1stMAW to MCAF New River
BUDER, John W (2311) 1stMarDiv to MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea
BUIE, Charles D (0369) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamPen
BUNCH Jr., John J (5711) ForTrps FMFPac to MCB CamPen FFT
BUTTE, Donaldo M (6412) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis
BURNS, Delbert D (3516) MAG-31 to MCB CamLej
BUSHNELL, Jack M (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms
BUSTION, Ray (3531) MB NB Mare Island to IstMarDiv
BUTLER, Erston (5711) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
CAHILL Jr., William J (0849) 1stMarBrig to 2dMarDiv
CALLAHAN, Frank H (2631) 2dTrkCo Augusta Ga to IstMarDiv
CALLEN, Warren L (3531) 1stMAW to IstMarDiv
CAMPBELL, Richard D (0141) 1stServBn Memphis to 2dMarDiv
CAPRON, Ralph O (0369) MCB CamPen to MCB CamPen FFT
CARRILLO, Ruben R (0369) MCAF Santa Ana Calif to MCB CamPen FFT
CARRINGTON, John H (0141) 2dMarDiv to MarCorRep ArintelScol Ft. Holabird Md
CARTER, John E (3041) 47thSpInfCo Midland Tex to 8th MCRRD New Orleans
CASH, John W (0811) 1stMarBrig to 2dMarDiv
CHAMBERLAIN, Richard (0141) 3dMarDiv to NB NorVa
CHILDS, Lovell E (3531) 1st155mmGun-Bn Denver to IstMarDiv
CISOTTO, Joe (0369) MCSC Barstow to IstMarDiv
CLARKE, David A (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCAS CherPt
CLARKE Jr., Richard A (0141) 97thSpInfCo Newport Va to 2dMarDiv
CLEMONT, David J (6511) 1stMAW to NAAS Edenton
CLEVELAND, Mack M (0369) MCB CamLej to MCB CamPen FFT

CLIFTON Jr., Christopher C (3516) MAG-31 to MCAS CherPt
CLINE, James W (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
CODY, Royce G (6414) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS CherPt
COLLEY, Robert P (1345) 3dMarDiv to IstMarDiv
COLLINS, Paul T (0369) 1st MCRRD Garden City NY to 2dMarDiv
COLLINS II, Joe R (6412) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis
CONLEY, Donald L (2539) 5th155mm-Howstr Reading Pa to MCB CamPen FFT
CONNELL Sr., Louis W (2111) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Beaufort SC
CONRAD, Richard A (3516) MAG-31 to MCB CamLej
CONRY Jr., Joe E (1811) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
COOK, Finis E (2111) MCB CamLej to MARTD MARTC NAS Anacostia
COTTON, Clarence C (1371) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
COURTNEY, Donald R (0369) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamLej
COWDREY, James K (5563) 2dMAW to MCAS El Toro FFT
CRAIG Jr., Billy D (9900) 8th MCRRD Norfoks to MAD NATTC Jax
CRONIN, David J (0800) 1stMarBrig to 2dMarDiv
CURRIER, Herbert A (1371) ForTrps FMFPac to MCB CamPen FFT
DAILEY, John W (3241) MB NMD Yorktown to MCSC Barstow
DANIEL, Frank E (0369) MB NAD McAlester Okla to IstMarDiv
DAVIS, Clarence R (0369) MB NSyd Portsmouth Va to 2dMarDiv
DAVIS, Earl H (3041) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
DAVIS, Fred L (0141) 2dMAW to MB NTC Great Lakes
DAVIS, James H (0849) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
DAVISON, Harlen E (4029) FMFlant to 9th MCRRD Chicago
DAW Jr., Charles J (2543) ForTrps FMFlant to NB NorVa
DELAGARZA, Simon R (0369) 3dMarDiv to IstMarDiv
DELGADO, Louis G (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
DEMMAIN, Francis G (2511) 12th MCRD Sfran to MB NB Pearl
DEMSEY, Richard D (2311) MB NB Phila to 2dMarDiv
D'HONDT, Camille J (0369) HQMC to IstMarDiv
DIAZ Jr., Salvador (3041) 19thRRC El Paso to MCB CamPen FFT
DI BUONO, Carlo J (0848) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
DIFFEN, Ray I (2531) 1stMarBrig to MB NS Treasure Is Sfran
DOBSON, Paul R (0811) 1stMarBrig to IstMarDiv
DOUGHERTY, Edward J (1841) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
DOUKAS, Joakim S (0341) 1stSpInfBn Norfoks to MCB CamPen FFT
DREW, Stuart H (2631) MCRDep SDiego to IstMarDiv
DREWEY, Clarence (0811) MarCorSup-ActyPhila to MCB CamPen FFT

DULANEY, Jack W (0369) MB NS Adak Alaska to IstMarDiv
DUNBAR, Cedric E (0141) 3dMarDiv to MARTD MARTC NAS Niagara
DYSON, Jack (3561) ForTrps FMFlant to MCB CamPen FFT
EBERSOLE, John M (3041) 48thSpInfCo Binghamton NY to 2dMarDiv
ELBIE, Stanley L (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
ENTERLINE, Leo L (0141) 61stSpInfCo Lexington Ky to MCAS Miami
ERLY, John W (0141) 23dSpInfCo Tacoma to MCB 29 Palms
ESMOND, Roy D (0141) 3dMarDiv to MAD NATTC Jax
ESSEA, Patrick T (0741) MCRDep SDiego to MCB 29 Palms
ESTES, William T (6413) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAF New River
EUBANK, Arles E (1536) 3dMarDiv to NB NorVa
EVERETT, Howard L (3537) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Miami
FABULA, Edward L (3311) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
FARREN, John L (0369) Little Creek Va to MCB CamPen FFT
FEAGIN Jr., Earnest W (1341) 3dMarDiv to MarColdWestTrngCn Bridgeport
FEEMSTER, James H (3711) MCRDep PI to MCB CamPen FFT
FELDHaus, Frank E (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms
FERREIRA, Carlos J (2531) ForTrps FMFPac to IstMarBrig
FISHER, Kenneth R (0811) 1stMarBrig to ForTrps 29 Palms
FLORES, Jose J (6412) MAD NATTC Memphis to NB NorVa
FOX, Wesley I (0369) MCRDep SDiego to MCRDep PI
FRASER, Marshall S (1811) MCRDep PI to MCAS Miami
FREIDENBERGER, George H (0141) 96thSpInfCo Pueblo Calif to MCRDep PI
GARREN Jr., Raymond M (0369) MB NB Phila to 2dMarDiv
GICEVICZ, Francis X (1371) ForTrps FMFlant to MCB CamPen FFT
GIESE, Charles D (0369) 1stMarBrig to 2dMarDiv
GIFF, Conrad J (2511) 1stMarDiv to MCRDep SDiego
GILLILAND, Wayne I (3531) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
GLANDORF Jr., William (0141) MB NRC NB Portsmouth to 4th MCRRD Phila
GOODE, Kenneth R (6511) 2dMAW NAAS Edenton to MAD NATTC Jax
GORMAN, John R (3041) ForTrps FMFlant to 4th MCRRD Phila
GOVER, Dan S (6511) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Jax
GRAHAM, Gordon L (2741) MCRDep SDiego to MCB CamPen FFT
GRAHAM, Marshall R (0369) MCB CamPen to MCRDep SDiego
GRANT, Mark H (0141) MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea to 2dMarDiv
GREGOVICH, William L (3531) FMFPac to MCB CamPen FFT
GRIFFIN, Charles E (3051) FMFPac to ForTrps 29 Palms
GROSS, Donald R (3516) MAG-31 to ForTrps FMFlant SDiego
HACKWORTH, Robert S (2636) 3dMarDiv to 2dCommCo Brooklyn
HALEY, Ray N (4313) FMFlant to MCB CamPen FFT
HALKETT, Donald G (6613) MAD NATTC Memphis to MARTD MARTC NAS NorVa
HAMILTON, Richard C (2111) 3dMarDiv to IstMarDiv
HANSEN, Sheila A (0141) 9thInfBn Chicago to 9th MCRRD Chicago
HANSON Jr., Charles T (6511) 1stMAW to NAAS Edenton
HARDIMAN, Matthew B (0369) 1stMarBrig to MCS Quant
HARDING Jr., Francis W (0141) HQMC to MCAS El Toro FFT
HARDY, Brooke W (4029) MCSFA Sfran to MCRDep SDiego
HARLOW, Robert W (6412) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis
HASKELL, Albert E (3516) 1stMarBrig to MCAS CherPt
HAYNER, Lawrence E (2111) MCB CamLej to MB NRC NB NorVa
HAWKINS, Robert M (0369) HQMC to 2dMarDiv
HAWLEY, John L (3111) 1stMAW to MCB 29 Palms
HEATH, Johnnie G (3619) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
HELLER, Robert W (6611) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis
HEMPLENG, Bobbie J (0369) MCRDep PI to MB NS Adak Alaska
HICKAM Jr., Elvie H (3371) MCB CamLej to MCRDep PI
HILL, Guy M (0141) MCSC Albany to 2dMAW NAAS Edenton
HINDS, Ernest W (1121) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
HOBBES, Howard (0369) MCB CamLej to MCB CamPen FFT
HOLCOMB, Wilford L (3516) 1stMarBrig to ForTrps CamLej
HOLLAND, Kenneth (1411) MB WashDC to MCRDep PI
HOLLEY, George G (0369) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamLej
HOGAN, William M (6511) 2dMAW to MAD NATTC Jax
HOUSTON, Lee E (0369) 6th MCRRD Atlanta to 2dMarDiv
HOWARD, Robert E (6511) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
HOWELL, Oral G (6511) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Memphis
HOWLAND, Prescott D (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
HULL, Charles W (3261) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Miami
HYDE, Enoch S (0811) ForTrps FMFlant to MCB CamPen FFT



Someday they'll have machines to do all this!

JACKSON, Elijah (0369) MCB CamPen
to MCB CamPen FFT
JACKSON, John D (3049) MCB CamLej
to 5th MCRD WashDC
JAGOW, Frederick A (5547) 2dMarDiv
to 1stMarDiv
JAMES, George (0811) HQMC to 1st-
MarDiv
JAMES, Felder (1371) 1stMarBrig to
2dMarDiv
JAMES, Lee R (0369) HQMC to 2dMar-
Div
JASTON, Jr., Joseph M (3041) 3dMarDiv
to MCAS CherPt
JENEY, Elmer R (2131) 1stMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
JENKINS, Billy E (3371) MCB CamLej
to FMFPac Oahu TH
JOLLY, Charles M (3049) LanForTraU-
Lant Little Creek Va to 4th MCRD
Phila
JOHNSON, Henry C (0369) HQMC to
2dMarDiv
JOHNSON, Monroe W (6441) MAD
NATTC Memphis to MCAS CherPt
JOHNSON, Wesley R (2511) 2dMarDiv to
MCRDep SDiego
JONES, Claude N (3611) 1stMAW to
MCS Quant
KAPPEN, Herbert H (6441) 1stMAW
to MAD NATTC Memphis
KARAKO, Paul C (0761) MCS Quant to
MCB CamPen FFT
KAYS, Paul (6441) 1stMAW to MAD
NATTC Memphis
KEE, Gerald D (0141) 2dTrkCo Augusta
Ga to ForTrps CamLej
KELLY, Sidwell M (1811) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
KELSEY, William E (3041) 67thSplIntCo
Port Huenele Calif to 1stMarDiv
KENNELLY, Roland S (0141) Air FMF-
Pac to HQMC
KENT, Ross L (3041) 10thSplIntCo
Shreveport La to 8th MCRD New
Orleans
KESLER, John T (0849) MCB CamPen
to MCB CamPen FFT
KIMMONS, Henry S (0141) MD USS
Northampton to 6th MCRD Atlanta
KING, Edward W (0369) MCRDep SDiego
to 1stMarDiv
KISH, Raymond J (3516) MCB CamLej
to MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea
KITCHEN, Fred E (1833) 1stMarBrig to
1stMarDiv
KLAUS, John D (3531) 3dMarDiv to
1stMarDiv
KLOUBEC, Lawrence D (1811) MCRDep
SDiego to 1stMarDiv
KNAPP, Manfred J (3041) MB NAS
Corpus Christi to MCSC Barstow
KREUSLING, George J (0141) 4th MCR-
RD Phila to MCB CamPen FFT
KUPLER, Jr., Stanley W (3516) ForTrps
FMFLant to MCB CamPen FFT
LACKEY, Albert L (0369) 1stMarBrig to
MCS Quant
LA LOGGIA, Lorenzo A (0141) HQMC
to 2dMarDiv
LANDFAIR, Donald L (3041) Camp
Smcdley D. Butler Tengan Okinawa to
1stMarDiv
LANDIS, Robert H (3041) 61stSplIntCo
Lexington Ky to 2dMarDiv
LANDRY, Kernece M (2561) AirFMFLant
to HQMC
LANE, Billy B (6442) MAD NATTC
Memphis to MCAS El Toro
LANTZ, William C (0231) MAG-31 to
MCB CamPen FFT
LAROUE, William H (0811) MB NB Mare
Island to 1stMarDiv
LARSEN, Garth W (0141) 3dMarDiv to
MCB CamPen
LATAPIE, Arthur J (3211) 3dMarDiv to
1stMarDiv
LATHAM "J" "R" (6441) 1stMAW to
MAD NATTC Memphis
LAWSON, Jr., Rance W (0369) MB NRC
Camp Elliott to 1stMarDiv
LEONSKI, Joseph A (0141) MAG-31 to
MCRDep PI
LEWIS, Herbert E (0369) MCRDep PI to
MCB CamPen FFT
LEYENDECKER, Stanley A (3516) 1st-
MarBrig to MCB 29 Palms
LIBERT, George W (3371) 3dMarDiv to
NB NorVa
LINCOLN, John E (0369) HQMC to
MCB CamPen FFT
LIU, Ailepata (3531) 1stMarDiv to MCAS
Kaneohe Bay
LOCKE, Jesse E (1831) MCRDep PI to
QMScol Ft Lee Va
LYMAN, Robert G (0141) MB NB
Brooklyn to MCAS CamPen FFT
MACCORMY, Ellen M (0141) MCAS
CherPt to 1stEngBn Baltimore
MADDEN, Billy C (1411) MCB CamPen
to 2dMarDiv
MALECZ, Edward J (0369) 1stMarBrig
to 9thInfBn Chicago
MARABLE, Dennis J (6481) 1stMarBrig
to MCAF New Richey
MARBLE, Ernest L (3516) 1stMarDiv to
1stServBn Memphis
MARQUARDT, Emil P (0369) 1stMarBrig
to MCAS El Toro
MARTIN, William T (0369) MCB Cam-
Lej to MCB CamPen FFT
MARSHALL, John J (0848) 1stMarBrig
to ForTrps FMFPac 29 Palms
MARTIN, William T (0369) MCAS Cher-
Pt to MAD NATTC Jax
MASON, Lawrence R (0848) 3dMarDiv
to ForTrps 29 Palms
MATHENA, Bob G (0369) MCS Quant to
MCRDep PI
MAUCK, Paul L (1871) 1stMarBrig to
1stMarDiv
MC CRADY Jr., Frank F (3041) 92dSpl-
IntCo Ft Smith Ark to MCB CamPen
FFT
MC CRANIE, Cleo H (3516) LanFor-
TraULant Little Creek to MCSC Al-
bany Ga
MC Donald, Kenneth H (0369) MCS
Quant to MCRDep PI

MC DURMIN, Richard E (0369) 1stMar-
Brig to MCAS CherPt
MC DURMOND, George (0369) FMFPac
to 2dMarDiv
MC ELVEEN, Jacob C (3041) 5thRdCo
Savannah Ga to 2dMarDiv
MC HENRY, Fred A (3311) MCB Cam-
Lej to HQMC
MC LAUGHLIN, Jackie W (3041) 11th-
SplIntCo Galveston Tex to MCSC
Albany
MC LAUGHLIN, Lawrence E (3537) 1st-
MAW to MCAS El Toro
MC LEMORE, Alfred L (0761) ForTrps
FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
MC LOUGHLIN, Thomas M (7041) 1st-
MAW to MCAS CherPt
MC MILLAN, Joseph I (0141) MB NB
Phila to NAAS Edenton
MC RANOLD, John L (6511)
MAG-31 to MAD NATTC Jax
MEDINA, Martin G (0849) 1stMarDiv to
MCB CamPen FFT
MILLER Jr., David F (3531) 9th MCRD
Chicago to MCRDep SDiego
MILLER, Frankie D (3000) 37thSplIntCo
Port Arthur Tex to 1stMarDiv
MILLER, William H (0369) MCRDep
SDiego to MCRDep PI
MILLSAP, Francis G (3371) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv
MINKEL, Lawrence H (0369) 1stMarBrig
to 2dMarDiv
MONEY, Jr., Charles T (2521) MCS
Quant to NS Treasure Is Sfran FFT
MONTEZ, Juan G (3061) 1stMAW to
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MORGAN, John F (0369) 4thInfBn Min-
neapolis to MCRDep SDiego
MORROW, Joseph M (7113) 1stMarBrig to
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MOUNCE, Bernard (0369) MCB CamLej
to MCRDep PI
MURRAY, Gilbert W (3241) MB NMD
Yorktown Va to 2dMarDiv
MUSIALOWSKI, Melvin J (0369) 1st-
MarDiv to MB NRC Camp Elliott
SDiego
NATIONS, Burley G (1817) 1stMarBrig
to ForTrps CamLej
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MCB CamLej
NESS, Donald M (6711) 1stMarBrig to
MCAS Mojave
NEWELL, Gerald A (1841) 3dMarDiv to
ForTrps 29 Palms
NEWSOME, Joe C (3613) 3dMarDiv to
MCB 29 Palms
NOVAK, Edward J (3531) MB NB Long
Beach to 1stMarDiv
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MCAS CherPt
OKAMOTO, Robert F (0369) MCSC
Barstow to MCRDep SDiego
O'KELLEY, Tommy E (0369) MCRDep
SDiego to 1stMarDiv
PAGE, Russell (1871) MB Yokosuka to
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PAINTER, Virginia R (3041) MarCorSup-
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PARRHAM, Julius (3613) 1stMAW to
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MB NavAct Yokosuka Japan
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to MCB CamPen FFT
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REEVES, Joseph B (0369) MCRDep S
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stow to 1stMarDiv
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1stMarDiv
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to 2dMarDiv
RICHARD, John M (2311) 1stMarBrig to
MCB CamPen
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ForTrps CamLej

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by MSgt. Robert E. Johnson

Photos by
MSgt. H. B. Wells

◀ MSgt. and Mrs. Collins have fixed hundreds of broken dolls

"**T**HIS IS the most beautiful house in the whole world," said a five-year-old neighborhood girl recently to Mrs. Alpha Collins, of Redwood City, Calif. The youngster wasn't referring to the modest one-story dwelling with its well-trimmed lawn and attractive flower garden, but to the hundreds of dolls and doll apparel inside the house.

Hospitalized in 1952 with a severe leg injury, Mrs. Collins, wife of Master Sergeant Vance W. Collins, FMCR, was advised by Navy doctors to interest herself in a hobby. She began to repair broken dolls for neighborhood and hospitalized children.

Two years later, when she learned that the Marine Corps Reserve needed volunteers to repair dolls for its annual "Toys for Tots" drive, she asked the 7th Infantry Battalion in San Bruno if she could assist. Within three days, the Reservists delivered a station wagon load of broken dolls to her house.

This was a turning point in her life; what had begun as a part-time activity, turned into a self-appointed, full-time hobby.

Widely known as the "Doll Lady," or "Mrs. Santa Claus," Alpha Collins has spent countless hours on a year-round basis, repairing hundreds of dolls until they're as good as new. Last year, she contributed approximately 500 dolls to the 7th Infantry Battalion's "Toys for Tots" campaign. She hopes to better that mark this Christmas.

The San Bruno Reservists collected 22,000 toys last year for delivery to needy children living in San Mateo

Doll Lady



MSgt. Collins attached an arm to a broken doll while his wife sorted others in need of repair. "Doc" Collins helped out in his spare time



The Collins' guest bedroom is used as a storeroom for hundreds of broken, or mended, dolls and repair

equipment. Last year, Mrs. Collins contributed over 500 dolls to the San Bruno "Toys for Tots" drive



Mrs. Collins showed a Marine doll to MSgt. Ronald Bartels

Thousands of needy children in San Mateo County, Calif., call her "Mrs. Santa Claus"

years, all the toys will be turned over to the San Mateo County Volunteer Christmas Bureau for delivery to needy children.

"That's what makes the Marine Corps Reserve a pretty wonderful organization," Mrs. Collins said. "They are in the hearts and minds of a great number of our citizens."

Mrs. Collins, who works 14 hours a day, seven days a week, on her project, has a true sympathy for the handicapped and less fortunate. MSgt. Collins became interested in the project, too, and puts in a great deal of his time repairing dolls.

Mrs. Collins scans the newspapers daily for sales on cloth, ribbon material, thread, etc., and attends local rummage

sales. She spends an estimated \$100 yearly for thread alone. To pay for her supplies, she alters clothes and baby sits.

For her outstanding work in the community, Mrs. Collins recently was named "Mother of the Year" and "Grandmother of the Year." Her husband is an honorary life member of the California Parent Teacher's Association. He has been employed as custodian at San Carlos Elementary School since 1949.

When asked what they would like to find under their Christmas tree this year, Mrs. Collins answered quickly, "One thousand dolls for us to repair during the coming year."

END

County. In excess of 50,000 grammar school children participated in the drive. Besides the used toys and dolls collected, \$10,000 worth of new toys were also donated. This year, a goal of 25,000 toys has been set by the San Bruno Reservists and, as in previous

IF I WERE COMMANDANT

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number.



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would institute a program that would do away with "triple jeopardy," which is always a potential threat to every Marine with a driver's license. By triple jeopardy I mean the "judges" a Marine must face if he, or she, violates any traffic laws. In respective order these judges are:

1. The city or state where, if found guilty of a traffic violation, a Marine pays for the mistake in one of several ways—money being the most prominent.

2. The provost marshal, who is second in this chain of command, then awards a traffic violator a suspension of driving privileges from the base at which stationed.

3. Finally, the Marine must face his commanding officer, who usually gives the person a pretty good run through the coals, which can, and often does, result in reduction of rank or restriction.

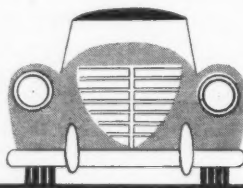
Speeding, reckless driving, driving under the influence, or any number of violations, are committed by some of the most careful drivers at one time or another, the disadvantage to service personnel being that it can permanently mar their service record.

I'm not saying speeding, reckless driving, etc., should be legalized or overlooked. But when a Marine pays a traffic fine, which is most likely

done while still financing a car, it usually runs into a pretty tight budget; especially if he, or she, is married. In some cases it might take a Marine quite a while to break even, which means that there's a "carrying charge" on the sentence awarded by the court.

By the time a civilian court gets done with a serviceman, I believe a man has had more than his share of punishment.

Since money seems to be the best way to punish a person, or so most people like to believe, the provost



marshal, too, can attribute to this by restricting a Marine's car from the base. In some cases, a car aboard station is somewhat of a necessity—and without one a Marine may have added expense involved.

And foremost is the argument that if the commanding officer reduces the Marine in rank, what is going to be the outcome, since it also lowers the salary, which will be needed to cover the added costs?

A more logical solution than the latter two listed above, and also a

more definite backing of the personnel, would be more extensive schooling in the art of driving. And also stress to a greater degree the chances and results that are faced every time a traffic law is violated.

Very recently, I attended a lecture, given by a member of the Navy Department, which showed, both by cost and manpower, the ultimate finish for those who decide to take a chance. What was shown didn't offer a very pretty picture, and it was plain to see that the majority of the audience felt the intended effect!

Another demonstration was also staged recently at a Marine base. It gave several Marines the opportunity to test their "overestimated skill" behind the wheel. The test involved driving a car at certain speeds, and at a given moment trying to bring the car to a sudden stop by slamming on the brakes. Reason: to prove that a car *can't* stop on a dime! Results: A few more Marines a lot wiser as to the capabilities of the automobile.

Each month Marines are required to spend several hours at school learning basic subjects; subjects which should have been learned in boot camp. While this school might be considered necessary, it would, by the same token, seem more likely that a driving school is needed.

Instead of spending time learning past courses and subjects over, devote

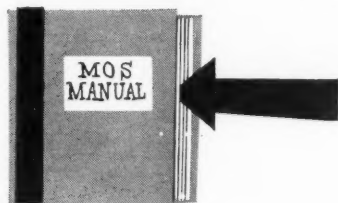
this time to giving a Marine a chance to gain some worthwhile knowledge in the art of "highway defense."

Regardless of the contempt held for school, it's reasonable to assume that some of the Marines who attend a driving school will carry some of what they learn with them. And for every Marine that attends this school—it might someday mean one less statistic.

Prior to a week-end some commanding officers require the men to attend a safe driving lecture. Lectures such as they usually receive offer little help since they last no longer than it takes to get the men seated.

Instead of "quicky" classes which do nothing for the men, it's time to develop a class of instruction that is a definite part of their weekly training routine. A class that offers interest, facts, and most important of all—student participation. Classes such as this leave a lasting impression, because of practical application.

Cpl. Richard V. Sullivan
1427260



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant I would direct that provisions of the MOS Manual and paragraphs 6103.1c and 6106.1b of the Marine Corps Manual be corrected in order to more correctly identify primary and additional skills of certain categories of Marines.

To be more specific, I am referring to those noncommissioned officers who are punitively reduced to the rank of private or Pfc.

At present the provision of these publications requires that a man so reduced have his MOS reduced to the basic in his occupational field. This action then only identifies him primarily as one of many possibilities and further if he were identified as a noncommissioned officer with additional skills, these are lost forever as a result of the provisions of paragraph 6104.2.

Two hours "over the hill" do not erase these acquired skills learned through experience or service schooling. My recommendation would boil down to a change of those portions

of the manual to the effect that a person reduced for *punitive* measures would retain his MOS, both primary and additional, to identify *particular skills* within an occupational field. The current provision as presently written would remain in effect for those personnel just embarking upon their careers as Marines.

1st Sgt. John F. Urbanski
295584



Dear Sir:

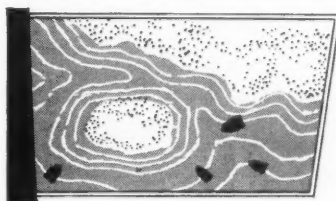
If I were Commandant, I would place the emphasis on a positive approach in the reenlistment program.

Many men are figuratively "on the fence" about reenlisting right up to the last minute. At that time the "sale" is closed with discharge papers and final settlement.

If I were Commandant, I would reverse this procedure. When a desirable man is interviewed and the commanding officer feels that reenlistment is possible, close the sale with a check and a new contract all made out. The odds are he will sign the contract.

Even if only one out of three who otherwise would go out, ship over, the Corps will be well compensated for the extra work created.

Major Max F. Brumfield
036368



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would make use of the most widely seen training aid the Marine Corps has—"The Mobile Sand Table Demonstration" presented by Landing Force Training Unit, Pacific.

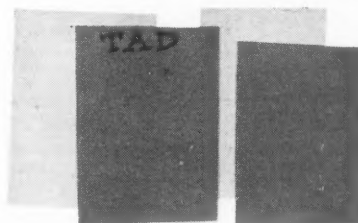
While stationed at Camp Pendleton, California, I had the opportunity to watch the presentation of the sand table demonstration on several occasions. The general opinion of the demonstration, both officers and enlisted men, was that it accomplished more in an hour and a half than 50

hours of platform instruction could. Every armed service has an assigned mission and I believe we have no better method than the Sand Table Demonstration to illustrate to the public why the Marine Corps exists and what our exact mission amounts to.

When I was assigned to LFTU PAC I had the opportunity to observe the mobile sand table demonstration being presented to units of the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and services of various foreign countries. It proved to be of unlimited value while conducting amphibious schools and as a publicity and recruiting aid I believe it would again prove to be of unlimited value.

The mobile sand table demonstration could be employed similar to the Marine Corps Traveling Exhibit. Since this training aid already exists, the cost could be held to a minimum.

Sgt. Lester Schimmel
1174880



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would issue a directive that would require all Marine Corps commands endorsing orders, either temporary additional duty or permanent change of station, to stamp or type sufficient copies of orders for personnel in transit. This would obviate the requirement for the individual's permanent duty station to reproduce the multitude of endorsement stamps that so frequently appear upon orders, and would save much time, particularly in Headquarters functions where a requirement exists for the performance of innumerable temporary additional duty trips.

The directive would further state that commands issuing temporary additional orders place a small card or memorandum with the request thereon: "It is requested that all commands endorsing these orders stamp or type at least four copies." This would further ease the administrative burden on the command ultimately receiving the orders.

Cpl. Marilyn Hancock
W705933
END

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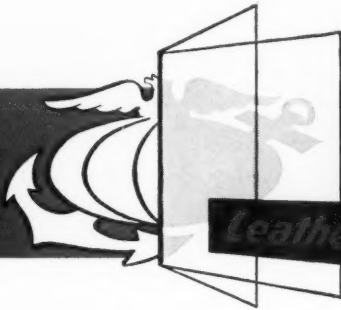
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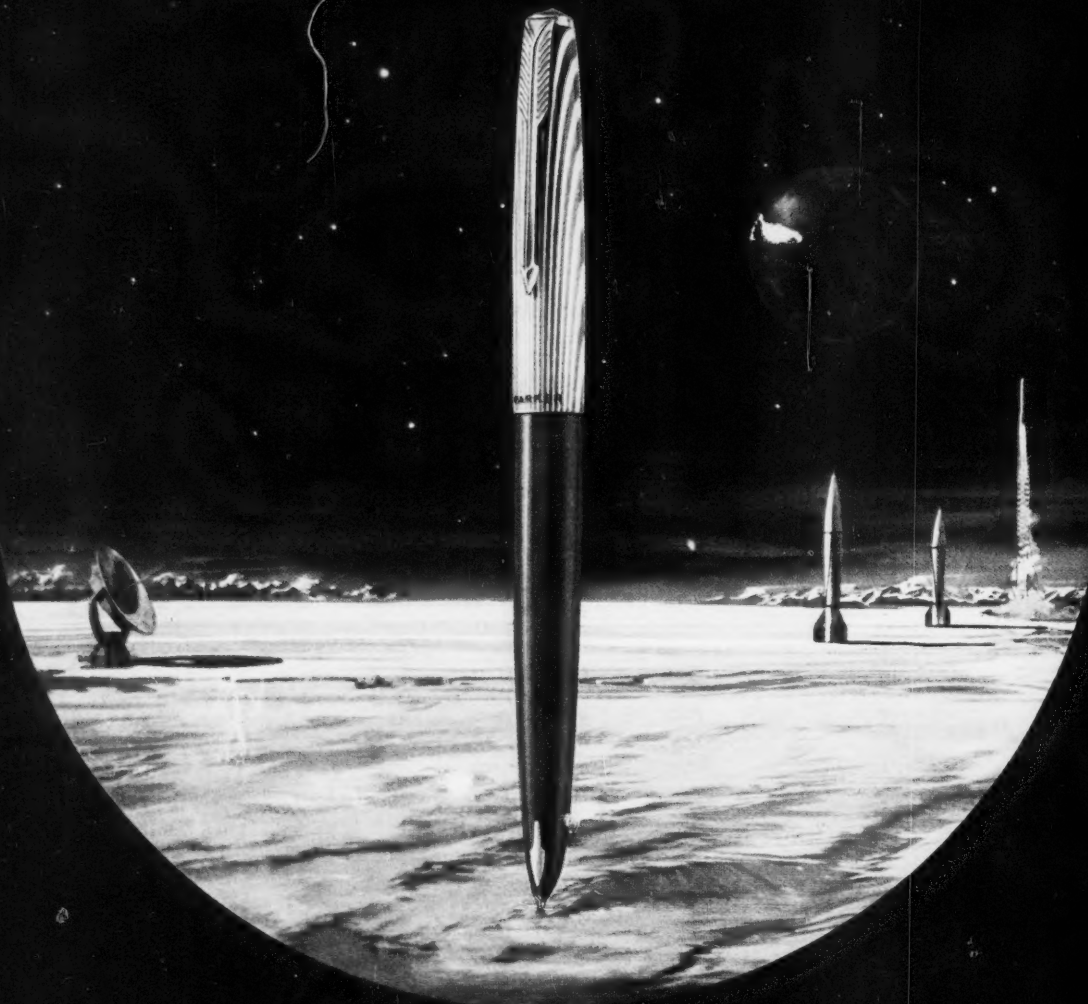
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